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#### THE WAR POWER.

The Nature. Sanctions, Purposes, and Limits of the War Power, as ordained of God. A Sermon preached at Washington, in the Senate Chamber of the United States, Feb. 15, 1863.

BY REV. DR. CHEEVER.

Romans, 13, 4, and Jer, 48, 10.—But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the minister of God, a revenger, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Jeremiah 48: 10.—Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, and cursed be he that

keepeth back his sword from blood.

The justice of the Almighty is truer to the in terests of the universe than any compromising benevolence of man. The last of these texts grows out of the first, and the first grows out of justice, and justice itself is but an outgrowth of love, for

What is called the war-power is here design pated by the sword. The whole and sole authority for it rests in its being centered, as the cardinal executive element in God's ordinance of govern-

I shall first present its nature, its sacredness, its object, as ordained of God; second, the justice and grandeur of the cause of our government and nation, if obedient to God, as commissioned with this power; third, some of the reasons why God does not himself accompany his own commission. and give it success; which reveals, fourth, the

I. According to the Word of God, the War Power is part of the government, a constitutional power of the government, an essential element in the nature of government itself, as ordained of

It is a power of justice, it is a power of good against evil, a terror to evil doers, a protecting and avenging power for the good when injured, and a restraining, conquering, and punishing power for the bad, when their wickedness breaks out

The war-power is the power of capital punishment, the power of bringing offenders to justice, the power of arming and commissioning officers criminals, and for the execution of justice, when justice is resisted, when the laws of the government in behalf of justice, and consequently the government itself, are set at naught.

Your very police are a part of the war power and a governmental force for execution at the a constabulary force, or a posse comitatus, are all that is requisite, you call them civil officers, and the process a civil process, even though it ends with hanging, if the criminal be a murderer. But when the criminal succeeds in arraying other criminals along with himself against the government, against justice, and you have to add to the number employed in subjugating and bringing him to justice, or protecting the innocent citizens call your force the war-power.

But it is the same power as at the beginning, and under the same Constitutional sanction and authority, being indeed simply a power to carry out the Constitution, to enforce and execute the Constitution, and not a power separate from the Constitution, or superior to the Constitution or not under Constitutional restraint

Now, justice in behalf of persons is the most sacred of all its forms. A fort, a naval station, seized by an enemy, is not as good a reason for war as a person seized and re-enslaved or imprisoned. The thing for which government has the right of the sword, the right of war, is not merely conquest over territory, nor the retaking of stolen goods, but the protection of persons, the repression of crime, the subjugation of evil doers, and the restraint of them from doing violence to those

Government is for the protection of the good from the malevolence of the evil. Justice therefore is the object of war; and nothing but justice and a just cause can justify it. And when rebels rise against a just government for an unjust cause, and seize any part of the territory, or property, or subjects of such government, it is not only the right but the duty of such government to carry on the war into which it is thus forced, directly for justice, directly against the unjust cause, and not merely to subjugate or recover the invaded territory. The rights of persons are the first things for the government to protect and restore, and not merely the rights of property, or the

supremacy over territory. A rebellion for crime, for injustice, for despotic cruelty against persons, for the establishment and permanence of such cruelty as a profitable system, challenges the government, by command and authority of the Almighty, to launch the thunderbolts of war directly against that system of wickedness, which the rebellion aims to build up. You have no more authority to make war against the rebellion, because it is a rebellion, and must be put down, than you have to make war against the cruelty, and for deliverance of its victims. The last is the first object in order. the first in dignity, the first in grandeur, the first

Justice to those for whose protection government is ordained of God is the supreme justification of the measures of government, alike in war. as in peace. Strike for justice, and you will subdue the rebellion ; you cannot help it. Strike for justice, and you strike the rebellion to the heart. Strike for God and justice, and you secure every lower object : you secure you own, in securing for

From the nature of the War Power it follows all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution or instead of a war energy, when God commands of God, and for the protection of which govern- THAT. ment is appointed. The government, in a time of What is needed is the inspiration and guidance

# The Principia.

# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. III.---NO. 49.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

and the President must see that those laws are power. Hence you perceive the danger, folly executed. And what the government may do in and treasonable wickedness of those men who time of peace, but what the President alone would take the management of military affairs could not do, but by order of the whole govern- from the hands of Congress, and of what is called if we annihilate slavery; it is our own national ment, the President by himself may do, in a time of war, without enactment, or by military law, hands of generals and military men. You peras Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and acting under the articles of war.

So, to apply these principles, the President may liberate the slaves, in a time of war, in order to carry on the war efficaciously, as well as to protect and deliver out of the tyranny of rebels, the innocent subjects of the United States withheld by the rebels from their allegiance. The President may do this, everywhere, by proclamation, by edict, by military advance and conquest, adopting the slaves into the army, or any way that he sees fit. It is a power that the government | no other power which needs such constant overinevitably reposes in his hands, because he is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and may and must do whatever is necessary to accomplish the objects of the war, or to gain the

In time of peace, the President could not liberate a single slave, except by process of law. But in time of peace, the government could liberate the whole of the slaves by authority of justice and of the Constitution, by enactments for carrying out the Constitution. The liberation of the slaves is a power of justice, residing inevitably in every government, but especially in ours, by the very terms and articles of our Constitution

The first obligation upon our government, our Congress, in a time of peace, is the passing of such laws, and the execution of them, as are guilt and consequences of doing the work of the necessary to secure the fulfilment of the great cardinal and central assurance of protection of life, liberty, and property to all persons; none ever to be deprived of these guaranteed possessions but by due process of laws; the security of these possessions and natural and God given rights to every person being the sole object of governments among men. The government could constitutionally do this by direct enactment of freedom as the law of the Federal government, or, by passing a universal naturalization law, making all the slaves citizens, or by a bill forbidding prointo open violence, injustice, and resistance perty in man, or even by causing the article to be executed, forbidding attainder.

Now what is the first obligation upon the government in a time of peace, is equally such in a time of war ;- JUSTICE. And if all the powers of and soldiers for the arrest and punishment of the government are concentrated in the hands of the Executive for execution by the Sword, the power and the obligation of justice and freedom are before all others.

We look at this, under God's light. The war power is of God, and it is, with regard to the gov-Your high sheriff, your constables, your courts of ernment and the Constitution, just what it is in criminal jurisprudence, with statutes at one end, the Government of God, a power for executing the decrees of that government, a power for carrving out and fulfilling its laws, its purposes, in accordance with, and in support and enforcement of, the Constitution itself.

The war power then is an elemental, inevitable, essential power of the Constitution and the Government. But it is of, not over, the Constitution and Government. It is the servant of the Constitution, not its lord. What an unspeakable absurdity would be any power of government, above the government itself! The war power is as comfrom his violence, then your posse comitatus are pletely under the government and Constitution, as soldiers, your government are at war, and you the power of taxation, or any of the peace-powers of the government, so called.

Let us see then how this power is disposed of, and by the Constitution itself. Into whose hands is the war-power committed for use and application? It is committed exclusively to Congress. Not only is the war-power a power of the Constitution, but its authority, government, and pretection. application are charged by the Constitution upon

war, make rules concerning captures, raise and support armies and navies, and to make rules for the government and regulation of such forces." By these express provisions of the Constitution itself, the war power is entirely and solely a power of government committed to Congress, its care, belonging to no other branch of the government. Whatever the war power may do, Congress are bound to do through it, and whatever the war power ought to do, Congress are bound to make it do, and to make the President do the same, as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, but as entirely under the rule of Congress by its legislation, as the army itself, which is the creature of Congress and subject to the rules of Congress.

and the army itself, are accountable to Congress under articles and rules of war that Congress alone have authority to pass. If it were not so, the government could not exist as a free government. The temptation to military adventurers. and to any ambitions ruler, would be irresistable for, on occasion of war, all the powers of the government would be concentrated in the form of a military despotism, and that despotism itself would be concentrated in the person of the President, responsible to none. Hence the obligation resting upon Congress, especially in a time of war, to keep the war power in their own hands, to make it execute the purposes of God, to make it the enforcement of justice, to keep it from entrenching on the liberties of the people, to make it do the work of just and righteous law and for this end, to enact such law for its guidance.

To enact such law. That is the one necessity. and that is the business, the responsibility of Congress. Congress are bound to sustain and drive on the war by righteous enactments.

The war power is committed to Congress. And it is their responsibility and duty for the country to accompany and sustain the war, by such enactments as will drive it most certainly and swiftly others thrown upon your protection, what belongs to its accomplishment and end. In fact since to them. If you are faithful in that which is God has thrown us into this war, we need no another man's, God will give you that which is other policy than the most resolute and complete war policy, energizing all the departments. We had better shut up every other bureau but the that in a time of war, every measure against the war bureau, and every chamber, rather than in invading power or against the rebels, that the any department admit a hesitating influence, King, President, or Governor sees to be necessary treacherous compromising policy to paralyse the for the success of the war, he can execute instant nerves or baffle or divide the purposes of war. ly, without resorting to any other process of law We need no foreign diplomacy nor even financial than the martial. In a time of peace he could except to pay our soldiers, provided the whole not, even as Executive, take such measures, or exercise such powers, but must proceed according War Department, to do God's bidding, there. That to the constituted processes. The government has would give us military success and military success the power, the right, the obligation, to execute would settle our foreign policy, without the need justice by law, in the time of peace, to protect of diplomacy, and would fill our treasury, but the every person in the enjoyment of liberty, and of most cunning diplomacy will never stand you of all calamities.

peace, has the power, the right, to enact all laws of the moral, and of God; this is requisite, above

the civil power, and commit it exclusively to the ceive the impudence and madness of the outcry from certain demagogues and presses against the interference, as they have called it, of Congress, in the conduct of the war. Congress have been advised by these patriots to go home and leave everything in the hands of the President and Generals of the army. Now, so far is the war power from being a power by itself, or apart from Congress and the Constitution, or in the hands of the President alone, or able to stand by itself, without involving us in ruin, that there is sight of law, and of the law makers, and no other that can with so little safety be left to itself; especially when the war is not a foreign war, but such as this, against a rebellion aiming at the overthrow of the government.

The Congress ought rather to have remained in Session, the whole year round, and to have passed laws keeping the army to its one work of striking at the heart of the rebellion, and swiftly and utterly crushing it, by the execution of justice against the rebels and in behalf of the oppressed laws for accomplishing the great purposes of justice, for which alone God has sanctioned and ordained the power of the sword and committed it to governments. Congress could have put an end to the war, by such laws alone, putting such a soul into the war, such an inspiration from the Almighty, such a fire of glory, liberty, justice, humanity, that it should have been seen and known, all over the world, as the most righteous war on our part, ever waged on earth, and the most terrible with the terrors of God's own justice against the oppressor. By a simple law of freedom, as a law of justice for the war to execute; freedom and protection for all the subjects of the government deprived of their rights : Congress could have made the war a succession of rapid victories, one sweeping victory from the can sun may have burnt upon him. Let us rise

Never a nation, in any conflict, so needed to plant itself squarely, wholly, on God and justice. We shall never succeed in any settlement, till we settle the adjustment on God's foundations. The guarantees of personal freedom in the Constitution he will compel us to respect. Having given us a free Constitution, he will not permit it any longer to be perverted for slavery. He will not endure the intolerable hypocrisy and meanness of a people boasting for themselves that their Constitution is a free Constitution, but pretending that, for others, it is a slave Constitution : a nation denying its own birth-right and willing to stigmatize its own covenant of independence as a lie, for bound to enslave others. If we any longer suffer the perversion of this sacred charter against the rights of others, God will take away its freedom

II. THE GRANDEUR AND JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE, IN

All these qualities of sacredness, to which we have referred, all these obligations of duty, all these rights and compulsions of piety towards God, and justice and humanity towards man, are on our side, in this conflict, and justify us in this war, provided we take God's part against the rebellion and against the iniquity on which it is grounded. Never was a clearer case of right, wholly on our side, and wrong wholly on the side of our enemies, the rebels, provided we take the part of the oppressed, provided we take the sword to execute God's will, in their deliverance and

At the outset, we were bound to have purged ourselves of the crime of slavery, for which our enemies rebelled, by proclaiming freedom to the whole of that oppressed race, whom the rebel confederacy had stolen from our allegiance.

Our position was that of a government and people, insulted, defied, our rightful authority despised and violated, our land invaded, our citizens murdered, and God's law set at nought, by a rebellion the most groundless, gigantic, and truly infernal the world ever saw; a rebellion for the security of the privileges of slave-holding and trading, and for making the perpetuity and universality of that traffic the corner-stone of a new eternal empire, to be established by our destruct

Against a rebellion on such grounds, we were bound to have stood in the name of God and jusand through Congress, amenable and subject to lice, with the whole power of government and people, flaming in righteous and overwhelming vengeance. For the sake of God and his righteousness, for the sake of the enslaved, for our own sake, and our children, and children's children, for the sake of all virtue and humanity, that there might be any left in the land, for the sake of all mankind, and for the possibility and right of government, as ordained of God, we ought to have vowed conquest or death, throwing ourselves on God, for the extermination of such a re bellion and the cause of it, without quarter, and without conditions, never a State, nor the shred of State, to be received back into our Union, but upon unconditional submission, and with slavery brogated and forbidden forever.

Rather than make terms with such a rebellion, rather than enter into any treaty or compromise, bribing back the rebel States by offering them the slavery for the sake of which they rebelled, we ought o have continued the battle from generation to generation. A thirty years' war would be nothing to the crime, the shame and misery, for ourselves and all mankind, of giving place to such a demoniac civilization, or yielding any conditions to a social and public outrage so ferocious and diabol-

If war was ever just and necessary, it is in this ase, and it is our duty, in reliance upon God, not o cease waging it, till the cause of the rebellion be annihilated, and the rebellion itself subdued. It is for such an object that God has commissioned governments with the power of the sword, and the obligation to employ it, for the sake of justice; and as long as God's cause, which is that of justice, demands it, it ought never to be laid aside. If Satan appeared on earth in person, with an armed band, it would not be more clearly our duty, at the call of God, to take the field against him. And rather than submit to this Satanic invasion of all right, human and divine, we had better, all of us, men, women and children, throw ourselves on God, and go down to the grave fighting; since life and peace under the yoke of such despotism, in the embrace of such a sin, would be the worst

In truth, benevolence itself requires our perse verance; benevolence towards ourselves, benevo-

sheathe our sword anywhere, till it has accom- States, freed by it, would revert back into through the influence of Mr. Seward, Thurlow plished God's purpose, in the annihilation of slavery. slavery. Here are the Tribune's views : It is the regeneration and salvation of the South, redemption, reunion, and greater prosperity and glory than ever, if we annihilate slavery; it is a declaration of the sacredness of human rights, the right of human nature to the freedom purchased for us by the Son of God, if we annihilate slavery; it is a new and higher teaching of the gospel to mankind, if we annihilate slavery; it is a protection of mankind from the commission by the nations of that great crime which they stand ready to commit, in admitting to the family of nations a community basing their claim to national recognition on the sacredness and perpetuity of the crime of man-stealing and selling.

We are bound to resist this iniquity, and to keep the rebel States out of the Union till they have purged themselves of the crime for the perpetration and security of which they have sought the destruction of the Union. We are bound not to admit them back, till we have freed their slaves, till we ourselves have fulfilled towards God and the poor victims of this cruelty, the duty of justice which God has put in our power, and which we stand pledged to fulfill by our oaths before God, by the very nature of our government, by the pledges of our Constitution, by the obligations of

We are bound to shut the gate of nations against the re-admission of this atrocity, and to put our action solemnly on the ground of public, social, governmental and religious justice. What we do in this solemn crisis, should not now be done as a measure of expediency or necessity for ourselves, but of religious obligation toward God, of humanity to the enslaved, and of common security for the freedom of mankind. Let us put the emancipation of the enslaved on its own righteous basis, on God's basis, on the ground of our own undoubted right and obligation of sovereignty and protection over the poorest and meanes child of Adam, within our territorial dominion, no matter what complexion an Indian or an Afrito this grandeur, and give to the President an enactment for his signature, which he might carry with him to the judgment bar of God, as an evidence of national justice, an act of obedience to the divine will, a proof of the freedom of our government, and a pledge of our protection of

Such was and is the grandeur, justice, and Christian compulsion of our cause, if faithful to God, and to the objects of government ,as ordained by him. And it was part of the business and duty of our Congress to have put these sacred elements, these insurances of righteousness and justice, and the consequent blessing of the Almighty, into the shape of positive enactments for the conduct they might speak freedom and justice, and might ensure the establishment of freedom and justice for the oppessed, by means of the war, that being God's object and ours. We might thus have made this war the grandest and holiest in all his-

Look at the righteous enactments that might have been constitutionally framed, at the very opening of the rebellion, separating our government and nation forever from the crime of slavery, and securing the blessing of God, the sympathy of the

world, and victory, from the outset. The promulgation of Freedom; the repeal of the Fugitive slave law; the abolition of the slavecodes in rebel States, and enactment of the Northwestern ordinance of 1787; the erasure of the infamous judgment, that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect ; the forbidding of the inter-state slave-trade, under the same penalty as the foreign; the forbidding of any attainder of slavery from parent to child; the passage of a naturalization law, making citizenship the birth-right of every person born within the the dominions of the United States, without respect to color; a bill providing that the article of our Constitution declaring that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, shall be strictly executed in behalf of colored persons as well as white; all these measures it was in the power of Congress to have adopted, every one of them legitimate, constitutional, and all, together, ending slavery forever!

What a session, luminous with glory, would such a succession of righteous measures have constituted, every one more potent than any victory every one in itself a battle and a victory, needing no ambulances, no grave-digging, no hospitals. Such legislation would have commanded the admiration of the world, would have settled the question of intervention, would have made men turn from the battle-field to the grander spectacle of the conflict of ideas; a nation connuering the most dreadful rebellion ever known, by the omnipotence of moral principle, by the

And now, if, at the present crisis, our Congress would rise to the grandeur of the war, and pass bill declaring property in man impossible, and forbidding it forever, as a crime, such a measure would be a light to all nations for all ages. Such principle adopted and promulgated in our legslation would new-create our own national life, and raise to a higher life every nation upon earth. The promulgation of such a principle would be an era in the history of mankind; it would vivify diplomacy itself. Such a blow struck, such a light of freedom and justice created, in the midst of such a conflict as this, and flaming against the darkness of such a rebellion, would forever remain, the highest historic grandeur of the modern age.

(To be concluded.)

#### THE NEW CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROCLAMATION. DE-PAGE AVENEVE OF THE PRESTMEN

To the Editor of the Principia:

SIR: The Tribune of Saturday, quotes from one of the city journals, in the interest of the rebels. the following paragraph:

" If the South should, to-morrow, offer to return to the Union, on condition that the Emancipation Proclamation should be revoked and declared noperative, its submission, on that condition. would not be accepted. The President pledged himself, in the Proclamation, to use the land and naval forces, to make its declaration and freedom good. He has committed himself to continue the of the Union, with the continuance of Slavery."

show that the war is waged, and must be, for the abolition of slavery. Now, to meet this charge avenging God. lence to the enslaved, benevolence to the slave- the Tribane enunciates the doctrine that the peace, has the power, the right, to enact all laws necessary to carry the Constitution into practice, all things when we assume the exercise of the war should do this work of the Lord deceiffully, or ends with the war, when all slaves within those the Government, there is really danger that,

" Each State composing our Union, while peace fully and loyally fulfilling its obligations, as member of the Union, is substantially supreme within its own limits and over its own people For example: the Legislature of Arkansas, som three or four years ago, saw fit to enact that all free persons of African descent, who should reside or be in said State at a specified date then future, should be sold into Slavery. If that act had reached and enslaved a British or French subject who claimed the protection of his eign, it would probably have become the duty of the Federal Government to interfere decisively in behalf of such person: its power or right to do so being based upon Art. VI. 32, of the Federal Constitution, whereby "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This important provision was repeatedly over ruled, with President Jackson's contivance, by the slaveholders, in the collisions between the Cherokees and the state of Georgia; but they are nevertheless " the supreme law of the land;" while we, with millions like us, condemned and ed to Slavery, we never heard it suggested that, so far as our own people were concerned, the ederal Government could do any thing, or that there was any help for the victims, outside of the State of Arkansas. So as to inhabitants of Georgia, or of any other State which shall at any time be loyally fulfilling her obligations to the Union, we hold that the laws and courts of that State will be conclusive with regard to the relations subsisting between or among her own people. The rights claimed and exercised in the premises by the Federal Government, have their origin and justification in Rebellion and War, and will terminate therewith. The right of the Government to emancipate slaves in Georgia, has like origin and extent with its right to kill the

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me space to show the fallacy of this doctrine, its intrinsic wickedness, and the perfidy of a Government that, in any contingency, would adopt and exe-

It is not true that "each loyal State is substantially supreme within its own limits and over its own people." In respect to the fundamental rights of its citizens, the right to life, liberty and property, its jurisdiction over its own people is entirely subordinate to the Federal Government, under the Constitution. No State can touch the life, liberty or property, of any person within its imits, but as permitted by the Constitution. which declares, that " no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Mr. Greeley cited the example of Arkansas passing a law to enslave her free people of African descent, as illustrating this assumed right of a State over the liberty of its citizens. But it is manifest that such an exercise of suprenot only forbidden by God, as an act punishable by death, but specifically prohibited, in the clause of the Constitution just quoted.

The Tribune admits that if the act of the Ar kansas Legislature " had reached and enslaved a British or French subject who claimed the protection of his sovereign, it would probably have become the duty of the Federal Government to interfere decisively in behalf of such person," because our treaty obligations with those Governments, are made obligatory by the Constitution, which is the "Supreme law of the land." But are Treaties with foreign Governments more powerful to protect the subjects of such Governments because made supreme law by the Constitution, than the specific provisions of that same Constitution are to protect the subjects of our own Government? Is not the provision that " no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law" the "supreme law of the land?" And did not the Arkansas law, enslaving the free colored people of that State, override that "supreme law?" And was not the Federal Government as much bound to interfere to prevent their enslavement, as it would have been to prevent the enslavement of the subjects of foreign Governments? The Union and Constitution were formed for this very purpose, and in allowing the State of Arkansas to enslave a citizen of the United States (and according to the recent opinion of Attorney General Bates, every person black or white, born in this country, is a citizen,) it yielded up its sovereignty, and failed in its duty, at the vital point. But the Tribune says that the "Federal Government could do nothing for those persons thus doomed to slavery, and there was no help for them outside of the State of Arkansas." Then, taking this for a sound premise, which I have shown to be utterly unsound, it goes on to argue, that the same principal of State Sovereignty over the liberties of tree men that was exercised in Arkansas, will apply to the Rebel States now subject to the President's Proclamation, whenever they cease their rebellion and return to loyalty, whereby they will have the right to still put in force their slave laws, nulify the Proclamation within their own limits, and thus reenslave all whom the Proclamation has made free, except such as have escaped to our lines.

It is fatal, however, to this view, that the Proclamation does not merely make free those slaves in Rebellious States who may escape into our lines, but its language is: "I do order and declare that ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES Within said designated States and parts of States, ARE, AND HENCEFORWARD SHALL BE FREE, and that the executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." The President then declares that he " sincerely believes the Proclamation to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution." How then can these slaves be reduced again to slavery by the operation of slave laws in those Rebellious States, even though the Rebels should voluntarily lay down their arms and again "loy ally fulfill their obligations to the Union." The possibility of their returning to the Union with their slavery, only existed during the period from the 22nd of September to the 1st of January; but since then, has been forever forfeited It is seen, therefore, that the views of the Jour nal criticised by the Tribune, are entirely correct, and that the "Executive Government" is bound to use " all its Military and Naval Forces to maintain the freedom of those freedmen. Not to do this, but to allow them to be renslay ed, would brand the Federal Government with a more damning infamy than ever blackened the to universal London, and "respectfully" to inv war for that purpose, although it should be in character of the most bloody and despotic Govhis power to close it by a complete restoration ernment, since the world began, and would subject it to the execration of all mankind, through The journal referred to, put this forward to all the coming ages, and secure for it the swiftest destruction by the hottest thunder-bolts of an

Weed, and the reconstructionist Democrats, the Administration would adopt it, if it could thereby secure the submission of the Rebels. Such views, coming from the Tribune, not only indicate as much, but the following, if true, from the pen of the Hon. Joel Parker, of Boston, would seem fully to confirm it. Mr. Parker, in a letter to Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, makes this

WHOLE NO. 153.

"Now I have, very recently, been credibly in formed that Mr. Secretary Stanton says, not only that the Proclamation is a war measure-a mili tary order-(that was said in the outset,)-but that its effect is merely to give freedom to the slaves who come within the actual power of our army during the war, and that when peace comes those who are not thus set free will remain a slaves. And further, that if the people of a State designated in the Proclamation, should lay down their arms, submit, and send representatives to Congress, the Proclamation would have no effect in the liberation of the slaves there.'

This statement is in the " New York Times" o March 1st. If it is not true, will the Secretary of War allow himself to lie under the imputa tion? If it is true, are we to infer that he speaks the sentiment of the Administration? But should the Government adopt so infamous a construc tion of the Proclamation, and desire to carry i out, there is, thank God, one hope left to the country and the slaves-the rebels will not accept a re-union, even on such terms. And in such a rejection, eschewing all terms, and fighting with desperation for absolute independence, the Rebel parison with our own Government, seeking the restoration of the Union through the violation of its most solemn guarantees of freedom, and the reënslavement of its own loyal subjects.

New York, March 4. 1863.

#### NEGRO EMANCIPATION: THE MEET-ING IN EXETER HALL.

From the Illustrated London News. As there are currents in the deep sea (well known to the careful mariner) which have no necessary connection with the course of the waves posed to them, even when these latter appear to be triumphantly sweeping along towards a given destination, so it seems public opinion may, at the most critical moments, display similar phenomena; and startle the political mariner by the dis covery that all his art in trimming his sails to the wind, all his steadiness in directing the helm, do not enable him to baffle or escape from the un-seen "ground-swell" below, which is carrying him he hardly knows whither, but certainly not in the way he wanted to go.

No event in recent times has so strongly helped to remind us of this well-known, but half-forgotten, truth, as the meeting of Thursday week, in Exeter Hall. Here we have been, for many months past, pretty well all of one mind, as to the North is fighting for "empire," and the South for "independence;" convinced that if the latter did not exactly behave well, in the outbreak of the war, it has fought so splendidly, since, that it cannot be subjugated, and must, therefore, in the end, succeed; convinced, finally, that i would be best, on the whole, to leave slavery at present, where it is, in the hands of the ma ters, and trust to the progress of humanity, o knowledge of economical laws, and of the absence of irritation through abolition attacks, to de away, ultimately, with so great an evil. That, we believe, is a fair statement of the opinion predominant, generally, through society, in ac tenths of the whole English press.

But, of late, a new element has begun to b limly visible. As the Northern Legislation and Administration have become of a more decidedly anti-slavery cast, we have heard of small local neetings, rising, like bubbles, to the surface of public opinion, and evaporating, with a feeble breath, in favor of the North. Then, it undoubtedly excited surprise that the Lancashire operatives were so quiet, under all their sufferings, as to render it impossible to rouse them into an active agitation for blockade-breaking; and, some how, it began to be whispered about, that the not feel quite satisfied about slavery not being at the bottom of the whole business of Southern revolt. But when Mr. Lincoln's proclamation offering emancipation with compensation, up to Jan. 1, and threatening emancipation without compensation, on and after that day, if his offer were not accepted-when this broke, like a thunder-clap, upon the world, we entered upon a new, and difficult, and anxious period. For while, on the one hand, there were but few per sons who did not still loudly denounce slavery there were still fewer who did not see that Mr. Lincoln's Government had taken that tremendous step, not because it was advisable or right, in itself, but because he found the North could not beat the South without doing so. O course, in saying this, we do not say or suggest that Mr. Lincoln was a hypocrite, or that he acted in opposition to his known character, anteced or wishes. We only say, as a matter of fact which cannot be disputed, that while the previous anti-slavery measures, such as (among others) the abolition of slavery in Columbia, th anti-slave trade treaty with England, the permanent exclusion of slavery from the territorie and the offer of Congress to assist the work of abolition by compensation, all Soviously sprang from a genuine anti-slavery sentiment, this pa ticular proclamation, the last of the series, as o he North. No wonder, then, that the genera current of opinion (having been previously such as we have described it) still remained, on the the North, or that it began to be generally be would prove, in its working, a very inhuman nteasure, as leading to a servile war. But now, there also began to be heard rumor

of the formation of some new society—an Eman-cipation Society—originating, like the old antislavery body, in the religious, and mainly in the dissenting world. Names of supporters began to be handed about, some of them enjoying universal respect, some of them of world-wide reputation. More local meetings were heard of-e pecially in the metropolis. Then, suddenly, Man chester burst out with an assemblage several thousand strong, in the Free Trade Hall. Liver pool merchants and others assembled, to prepare for the renewal, in their town, of the former anti-slavery agitation, and decided, by an "over whelming majority," to do so, in spite of Mr. Spence, who was present, and made an eloquent, gallant, but unavailing effort to keep out of the solutions an expression of sympathy with the North. Then, too, the journals condescended to notice the society, in leaders, though the notices were not more complimentary than the conversation between the Prince and the beggar-boy, of which the boy was so proud, and which consisted simply in the Prince's telling him to get out of the way.

But whether the Emancipation Society es-

than it felt the sting of the contemptuous words in which the notices were couched, or whether it "all parties" to the great room of Exeter Hall, on the night of Thursday, the 29th of January 1863. We are careful to record the date; for, it we do not misread the signs then and there presented, this meeting will prove the turning-point of new and serious political issues. Thither we ask the reader mentally to accompany us, prom-

teemed the honor of being thus noticed more

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which we have heard and seen; and which he as an Englishman, knowing how the greatness of our country is nurtured by the free expression of all honest opinion, and how dependent the true statesman must be upon the accurate knowledge of all such opinion, will, we are sure, be glad to have faithfully related. Having tickets for reserved seats, we do not

present ourselves till about ten minutes before as we ascend the steps of the portico, we are warned, by the streams of people, that we are, perhaps, taking the matter too leisurely. And so we find it, when we get our first glimpses of the hall, and hurriedly ask for the seats that were to have been reserved. "Where can we go?" we ask despairingly, moved out of our previous equanimity. The doorkeeper points to the far-distant gallery, high up, and says he thinks there may yet be a chance there. But, even if he be right, which looks doubtful, it is certain that scores—nay, hundreds—of other persons will be discovering the vacancies, long before we can possibly get there. We rush down stairs, speak to an official, use the open sesame of "the press," and are hopefully dismissed in quite another direction. But now, progress of any kind, even through the corridors and passages, becomes difficult, at times impossible, through the surging crowds, who toss helplessly about, seeking est for the soles of their feet and finding none. There are backward eddies to break through, as well as forward ones to force a place among. Presently we are stopped by a barrier across a flight of stairs descending into the lobby, where we pant and strive. "No one can pass; the place s more than full." We glide round the side of the stairs, climb up and up, get over the banister, and find we have, unnoticed, turned the enemy's stronghold. Still in vain, however. Every-where we find dense masses of people; and we are about to make the Englishman's last confession, and acknowledge ourselves beaten, when, happily, we come across one of the speakers of the night, floundering in the same difficult strait, but who, obviously, must get in. That fact gives us new hope. We appeal to him. He gallantly takes us in tow, shouts "Reporter!" when advance is otherwise impossible, and so we get, at last, into a sort of little black hole of Calcutts, where we grow at once hopeless of further progress, and certain of being stifled if we stay where we are. Here, however, to our immense relief, a door opens; some half dozen of us are shot suddenly forward, and, luckily, do not fall another instant, and we are running up the stairs of the little box or covered way that admits us to the platform, and there find breathing space and full opportunity to drink in, in one wonder ing, awe-stricken glance, the sublime spectacle of a vast sea of upturned faces, looking up to-wards another sea, scarcely less large, that, in defiance of all the laws of gravity, has ascended and overflowed every nook and corner of the upraised expanse of the orchestra, leaving, only, the organ in the centre towering calmly above the excited and sloping tide of life.

But scarcely had this seething mass of humanity begun to grow quiet and satisfied in the pleasant and soothing sense of successful conquest and possession, and to address itself to the business of the night, before we hear distant but mighty shouts below, rumbling like thunder among the valleys, to an observer seated high on the hills; and, presently, it is whispered about that the mere overflow of this hall has filled nother hall, below, and that these shouts as rom the second exulting army, on taking possesion. But even that hall, we soon hear, is equally ncapable of dealing with the inflowing streams f people; so, presently, the adjoining street (Exeter street) is ringing with the tumultuous heers of a third meeting, held in the open air Under these circumstances, and with the frequently-occurring incident that we, who were bove, were trying to be quiet and listen, those distant reverberations would come up to the ear, with a most exciting and dramatic effect, from below, it is no wonder that the proper business of the evening went on, under a kind of high-pressure system, mentally and morally, and made it difficult for the calmest heads to preserve their

Yet it is especially worthy of note, (whatever the use made of the fact.) that none of the ordi nary attractions helped to bring together this wonderful gathering. It is quite true what has been said, that no eminent statesmen or politicans were here; that few or none of the old and amous anti-slavery families were represented; that none of the speakers were men of genius; that commerce sent none of its merchant princes; the aristocracy and gentry none of their conspic uous members. But for that very reason we are driven to confess how great must have been the "ground-swell" of public opinion, before it could thus burst upon our astonished eyes with all the suddenness and fury of the maelstrom and the waterspout, unless, indeed, we accept the solution since offered-that Federal money was the main-spring!

The speakers of the evening were Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; Mr. Hughes, the well-known author of "Tom Brown;" the Rev. Mr. Newman Hall; Mr. Taylor, the member for Leicester; and Mr. Ludlow, a well-known contributor to Macmillan's Magazine. Among the faces of supporters, on the platform, one could also distin-guish Mr. Beales, Mr. Lucas; Mr. Schoelcher, the French exile; Mr. Morse, the American Consul-General, and himself distinguished as a man of practical science; Mr. Chamerovzow, the Secretary of the old Anti-Slavery Society, whose presence served to unite the parent body with this ng Mr. Landells, Dawson Burns, T. C. Solly, and Rylance; and a number of other gentlemen, with whom the general public is more or less famil

We should observe that Mr. Baptist Noel modestly acknowledged the force of the sarcasms that have been launched, as to the insignificance of the promoters, but added, "they were only the of the great army of emancipation, in this country;" and the felicity of the retort was enhanced by the fact that the first business of the meeting was to read letters of sympathy which had been received from such persons a James Stuart Mill, the first of living politica economists; from Gen. Thompson, illustrious in the old days of anti-slavery and free trade agitation (and who characteristically inclosed £10 to the society, as the best way of helping the Lan-cashire operatives); from Mr. James Stanfield and Mr. W. E. Forster, the two most promising of all the independent Liberals, recently elected to Parliament; from Professors Cairne, Newman and Goldwin Smith; from Mr. E. Miall, Mr George Thompson, and several gentlemen of local standing, in our chief cities. The emancipa tion army, therefore, will not, apparently, without its Parliamentary generals, arly guides, whenever it begins to march. If it had been possible, after watching the re

eption given to the first sentences from the airman, the Rev. Mr. Evans, to doubt the tone and temper of the assembled multitude, it was clearly impossible to do so, when he referred, in a perfectly dispassionate manner, to those who wished to see America divided into two confedpracies. He was interrupted by a single voice that cried out, "Emancipation and Union!" and then, as if that phrase had been a kind of electric shock that went to every heart, there broke forth the most tremendous burst of popular enthus it has ever been our fortune to witness. It could not stop, but went on and on, the not stop, but went on and on the whole audience having leaped to their feet, with hats and hand's kerchiefs waving, having, apparently, only wait's ed for some such signal, to relieve themselves from the almost painful, because suspended, en-thusiasm, with which they overflowed. This incident told all that any one could have needed to know, as to the feelings and views of the meeting. But the facts were to receive a still nore remarkable illustration. When the chair-"Mr. Lincoln's election," again the same tremen-dous shouts arose, and, if the President could only have heard them, he must have beg doubt his identity with the "best-abused alive, as he is generally esteemed to be.

avenging God.

But awful as this doctrine is, and terrific as would be the consequences of its adoption by the Government, there is really danger that,

as the reader mentally to accompany us, product is accompany us, product in the meeting was interest ing. Mr. Nobl, towards the close of his impassioned speech (which, however, was not distinctly heard), stopped, to announce that the

We shall not attempt to describe the speeches. We desire, only, to note those passages, in them, which helped to bring out, into strong relief, the state of opinion that prevailed in the meeting. Mr. Noel's speech was studded with such points. His narrative of recent proceedings in the South with regard to the cruel punishment of slaves; his assertion, founded on the testimony of Mr. Jay, that, at least, one negro had been burned, annually, for twenty years, for rising against their masters; his characterisation of the Southern leaders, as men of powerful intellect and energy; his demand to know the meaning of Mr. Davis's statement that the proclamation has doomed millions of beings, of an inferior race, to extermination-all these were caught up so rapturously, as to convey the impression that the speaker must have expressed the views of his auditory even more perfectly than his own.

Still, it must not be supposed that all the audience were of one mind. From each side of the platform, from the back of the platform, from the iddle of the great gallery, from the middle and sides of the vast hall, rose, from time to time, cries of dissent and sarcasm : but when an amendment was moved, and the mover, after fruitless efforts to be heard, aided by a chivalrous but useless appeal from Mr. Newman Hall, had it read by latter, and put to the vote, the opposition dwindled away into, some say two, some a dozen pair of hands, and so put the seal to his signal scomfiture. A similar but later attempt was equally ludicrous in its failure.

Decidedly the crowning speech of the evening was Mr. Newman Hall's. His voice alone, of all the speakers' voices, filled, easily and perfectly, the enormous space. His slight physique, earnest face, and self-possessed yet impressive man-ner, must have given, to many, as it did to us, an idea of the strength of the Puritan element yet existing among us, but not allied, as so often it was of old, to fanaticism, or to spiritual blindness towards everything grand or beautiful that is not directly and obviously religious. He it was who frankly said they were not there to justify the Northern dealing with the negro; not there as advocates of the Union (which he still does advocate), but of emancipation. And, as his was, perhaps, the most highly finished, and, certainly, the most successful oratorical display o evening, we quote the peroration of his ech, with its magnificent invective against slavery, where he asserts:—
That "God has made, of one blood, all nations

to dwell upon the face of all the earth (cheers) that there is no right so sacred as that which a man has to himself, no wrong so flagrant as that of robbing a man of himself (cheers); that it is an abomination to steal a man and to sell him (loud cheers); that it is no less an abomination to breed a man and to sell him, (Hear, hear,) than for a man to barter away his own offspring for old (loud cheers); that it is an abomin expose men and women on the auction-block, and el their muscles, and hand them over to the chest bidder, as you would cattle (Shame! that it is an abomination to deny to a woman th rights of chastity and maternity (Hear); that it an abomination judicially to declare that a colored man has no rights which a white man need respect (Hear, hear); that it is an abomination to flog a naked woman, whether she be a Hungarian Countess or an African slave (Hear hear); that it is an abomination to fine, imprisi, flog, and, on a repetition of the act, hang man for teaching another man to read the Bibl (Hear, hear); that it is hideous blasphemy to cite that Bible of a God of love, in defence such abominations (Hear, hear); that a confed eracy of men, fighting in order to commit these abominations, should be regarded as engaged in a portentous piracy, rather than in legitimate warfare (cheers); that the conscience and heart of free England can never wish to recognize empire avowing, as its corner-stone, the right to maintain and extend these abominations (cheers) and, lastly, as the recognition of an empire in volves reception of its ambassador, that the lov alty of Great Britain loathes the very idea we delight to venerate, as that her pure, matronly, and widowed hand, which wields only to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or the sceptre of love, over the free, should ever be nated by the kiss of any representative of so foul a conspiracy against civilization, hu

We should despair of any attempt to give our readers an adequate notion of the feeling called forth, towards our Queen, or against slavery, by Our narrowing space will not allow us to dwell

Taylor's powerful speech, in which he called John Brown "the Garabaldi of America and so evoked a new manifestation in honor of on, to the conquest of slavery; or to Mr llow's, which was too late in the evening to be done justice to. There is an end to ever thing, even to the enthusiasm of such a meeting as this: so, after he had again roused to something like light and glow, the temper of the meet-ing, in relation to Mr. Beresford Hope's attacks on Mr. Lincoln's infamy, as exceeding even the amy of Belshazzar, the proceedings were rapidly brought to a close. And then, on once more reaching the open air

we heard that a second meeting had been held in Exeter street, larger than the first one, in order draw off the crowds from some unhappy Southern sympathisers, who had been too free expressing their sentiments. No less, therefore than four distinct meetings had been developed out of the one intended meeting, each with its own chairman and speakers, among whom were Mr. Noel, Mr. Shaen, and several gentlemen who had been in America, including the chaplain of We conclude, as we began, with no intention

to express here our own views. But this one remark may be permitted. Whatever the result. as regards North and South-the permanent rup ture or the reunion of the States-it is impossible to doubt that the Divine hand is so fashioning things as to destroy slavery.

#### RAISING COLORED REGIMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BROTHER GOODELL: A few days since. I asked a military officer, in Boston, who is engaged in raising a regiment of colored soldiers,-" Why do you not obtain enlistments more rapidly? " Because," he replied, " the colored people wait to be assured that they shall have promotion." The officer added, "Sir, they will obtain office; military necessity will demand it."

Wendell Phillips said to the colored people the other evening-" Come on and fight, and let your valor be made manifest, and promotion will be given you.

This he said, in substance. Very well, but the colored folks wait for some explicit government-

al assurance. In all this, it seems to me that they act exactly like white folks. This peculiar people will keep on, adding proof upon proof, that they do belong to the human family. The plain truth is, we cannot put down the rebellion, unless we openly acknowledge their full manhood. Glory to God this has become "a military necessity."

Another military commander said to me, yes terday, "What, sir! do you think that I could endure it to give a military salute to a nigger!" That salute must be given, or Jefferson Davis and his slave drivers will continue to salute us with the crack of their whips, until Bunker Hill Monument shall be looked upon as a monument illustrating from what a position we have fallen. Yours, J. R. Johnson.

CHELSEA, MASS., )

Feb. 28, 1863. Riot in Detroit. A negro in Detroi charged with a felonious assault on a white girl, was promptly and quietly arrested, examined, and ordered to be held in confinement, for trial, But this did not suit the views of the white rowdies who form the active section of the Democratic party. They quickly raised a mob, undertook to wrest the prisoner out of the hands of the law, and failing in this, they turned upon the dwellings of the blacks, who were not even suspected of any complicity in the prisoner's crime, and proceeded to rayage, burn, assault and kill. Ten or fifteen persons were thus murdered, and, perhaps, as many houses destroyed, before the authorities, aided by the military, were enabled to quell the

There were 32 houses destroyed, and 200 peoper deprived of their homes, a dozen or more of ple deprived of their homes, a dozen or more of such.

than justice, incress, believeless and minimally, believeless and minimally and minimal

The riot is attributed, by the Tribune, to a conspiracy of the "Copperheads," for the purpose of getting up a feeling that shall prevent the enlistment of colored soldiers, at the North, and disaffeet the colored people of the South. Such will be its natural tendency: and the assault was a disgusting outbreak of prejudice and hatred against the innocent and unoffending.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

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the mail, and receipts for the paper sent to the parties with the donor's name in every case, when practicable. J. W. ALDEN. Treasurer and Publisher.

#### CONDITIONS OF PEACE. As proposed by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Phila-

adelphia, and the New York Observer.

Ignoring First Principles of God's Word.

We have shown in our last number, how the plan of pacification, proposed by Mr. Barnes and the Observer, is founded on false assumptions of experience, ignoring established historical facts. It remains to show how it equally rests on false ethics, ignoring the first principles of the oracles of God. It is lamentable enough, when distinguished clergymen betray or affect ignorance of the former. It is doubly calamitous when they

are oblivious of the latter.

As a teacher of political morality, the Bible is indisputably transparent and uncompromising Everywhere, it insists that public measures shall be based on justice, mercy, benevolence, and humanity, without precrastination, partiality, or com promise. It authorizes no civil government, for any other objects than these. It recognizes no sound national policy, no valid legislation, no binding jurisprudence that diverges, a hair's breadth, from these. Its most terrible maledictions are upon rulers who, on any pretenses whatever, turn aside from or neglect these, and upon the peoples and nations that willingly elevate and support such rulers. By its principles, its precepts, its warnings, its threatenings, its il lustrative historical records, it surrounds, as with a wall of fire and a flaming sword, the sacred cit adel of national justice, mercy, benevolence, and humanity; forbidding the election and elevation of rulers who are otherwise than just, ruling in the fear of God, judging the people with just judgment, executing justice between a man and his neighbor, delivering the poor that cry, the needy, and him that hath no helper; saving the soul of the needy, executing judgment, relieving the oppressed, judging the fatherless, pleading for th widow, delivering him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, proclaiming liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitant thereof, being a terror to evil-doers, a praise to them that do well-for this cause bearing the sword, not in vain-for this cause entitled to support and tribute; for this reason to be honored and reverenced as the minister of God, for good. Everywhere does the pure word of God insist upon immediate justice, in the morning, timely, early, without delay, whether in war or peace, for the oppressed and wronged, as such, forbidding false prophets to cry peace, peace, without it, because, without it there is no peace, and can be none-nowhere promising peace without it, but the contrary, saying, If ye be willing and obedient, in this duty, ye shall eat the good of the land, but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord

of civil magistracy, or of war, for any other ends

than justice, mercy, benevolence and humanity,

Such are the political ethics of the Bible. Such are the features of it that constitute it the charter of the world's freedom, and entitle it to the venieration and love of the world's millions. Take away from it these features, and you despoil it of its glory. You relax its hold on the hearts and consciences of men. You discredit its Divine inspiration, and drive nations into infidelity.

Let the reader contrast, now, the politics and ethics of the Bible, its divinely revealed conditions of public security and peace, with the conditions of peace propounded by the united wisdom of Albert Barnes and the New York Observer.

Can anything be imagined or conceived, more diametrically opposite-more irreconcilably antagonistic to each other.

Here we are, a nation of thirty millions, in the midst of a gigantic civil war, caused by the rebellion, against the national government, of about three hundred thousand oppressors, who hold the nation at bay, because the nation and its government have given them the power to do so, by recognizing their political right to be oppressors and to hold four millions of loyal Americans as their vassals, thus surrendering to the three hundred thousand the nation's and the national government's right to the lovalty and support of the four millions: not to mention above seven mil lions of non-slaveholding whites, at the South, almost equally under control of the three hundred thousand, and drawn away or driven by them into rebellion.

Nothing short of absolute atheism, or the inveterate skepticism that ignores the connection between moral and political causes and effects can deny that this dire calamity has come upon us as the natural result, and the providential, divinely appointed chastisement of our national sin of neglecting to liberate the oppressed, and put an end to oppression. A denial of this is equivalent to a denial that the Bible is the word of God, or that God exercises a moral and providential government over the nations.

If it be, indeed, the word of God, that liveth and abideth forever, and if it be of any value to us, for our national guidance, then its voice to us. now, is the same that it was, thousands of years ago, to the princes and the people of Israel and Judah, under similar circumstances :- "Break every yoke. Let the oppressed go free. Do justide to the afflicted and needy, rid them out of the hand of the wicked." "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thy health shall spring forth, speedily." "If thou take away, from the midst of thee, the yoke, the putting forth of the finger," (of scorn) "the speaking of vanity," "then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day."

But what says the Rev. Albert Barnes? Does he counsel anything of the kind? Nay; the very reverse. He says-"suppress the rebellion"-"restore the Union"-suppress the slave-trade (not slavery) - separate the government from all concern about its oppressed inhabitants (its subjects, if it be a government)-allow still greater political power to the oppressors, in the apportionment of Representatives, repeal or modify the fugitive slave law, ("heal the hurt, slightly,") restrain Congress from forbidding the extension of slavery-remove slavery by gradual, compensated emancipation-remove the vexed question of executing justice for the oppressed, out of the sphere of political agitation-avoid immediate emancipation, as mischievous and dangerous-leave slavery (oppression) entirely in the hands of the slaveholders (the oppressors), and, finally, abstain from any measures based on the intrinsic wrong of wronged, as such."

What would Mr. Barnes say to a man who should maintain, in his presence, the sufficiency of questions of duty, without a divine revelation, and who should affirm that, on this very subject of national duty, in this time of rebellion and peril. the reason of man is a safer guide than the Bible? Would he not consider such a man an unbeliever in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, and deal with him accordingly.

Undoubtedly he would. But what is Mr Barnes, himself, doing, in the same case? Is he not ignoring the teachings of the Bible, and seting up the counsels of his own reason, in maniest and direct opposition to them? Does he expect to persuade men of the world to submit their own reason to the guidance of divine wisdom, in God's word, when he, himself, refuses to do so?

Will he plead the peculiar structure of the Federal Constitution, which, as commonly construed, forbids the nation and its rulers to "execute judgment, for all them that are oppressed?" Admitting, for the argument's sake, (what we

have, in a former number, shown to be untrue) that the Constitution does thus forbid what the Bible most solemnly and emphatically enjoins will Mr. Barnes, in the presence of an unbelieving generation, (made such by just such teachings, on this subject, as his own,) stand up and plead that God's Constitution of Civil Government, as revealed in the Bible, commanding the administration of justice, for the relief of all the oppressed and wronged, as such, is to be innocently made void, and of none effect, by the Constitutions that man. in the sovereign exercise of his reason, wisdom and sagacity, has devised? Will he do this, and ever again open his lips, against the infidelity of those who set up the authority of human reason

above the authority of God's word? Alas! It is not, as some philanthropists have dreamed, the excessive veneration of Christians, Ministers, and Commentators, for the authority of God's word, in the Bible, that keeps them from becoming radical abolitionists. The very reverse of this, is their case. They have too little, not too much, belief, in the word of God, and its teachings. They are, practically, unbelievers, so far, at least, as this class of subjects is concerned, though, generally, unconscious of the fact.

But Mr. Barnes, it may still be said, is an ad vocate of gradual, compensated emancipation, after all, and therefore, does not wholly ignore the duty of liberating the oppressed.

To be sure, he does not. He is for emancipation, in his own way. But is it after the teachings of the Bible? Is it in accordance with the first principles of God's word?

The emancipation he advocates is conditione on the consent of the oppressors, who, in their State Governments, are to have, on the plan of Mr. Barnes, the exclusive decision of the whole matter. Their consent is to be purchased by comensation money. And the emancipation is to be gradual, future, incomplete for the present. Thus counsels-as we all know-"the wisdom of this world." But is it not foolishness with God?

On what page of God's word is it written that the liberation of the oppressed shall be conditioned on the consent of the oppressors-a consent purchased by a bribe-a bribe recognizing the right to oppress, the right to receive purchase money for the bones, muscles, blood, intellect, and immortal soul of his equal brother? When God liberated the Israelites, to whom did he award compensation? To the oppressor, or to the oppressed? To which of the prophets did he reveal a plan of gradual, compensated emancipation? On what attribute of Jehovah, on what enactment of the Decalogue, on what principle of the Divine Government, as revealed in the Bible, could the

proposition be based? And what divine authority is there, for the postponement of complete justice, to a future day? In what chapter of the law or of the gospel is it written, that repentance for national or individual sins may be innocently or wisely deferred? Is not now the accepted time-and now the day of salvation? Is it not written "To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts?" Was

264 of his work on slavery, concedes that it is,) part of Andy Johnson, in behalf of Tennessee. how will be reconcile the gradualism of his pro- | The State consents to be loyal, on condition that our rulers, and the masses of our people, impeni- Loyalty or emancipation were the sad alternatives tent sinners, in respect to the sin of slavery, until they repent of it and forsake it? Will he preach future repentance to them, a future abandonment of sin, while the retributive justice of God may, at any moment, blot out our national existence. and send the unrepentent individuals to perdi-

Mr. Barnes, undoubtedly, preaches immediate and unconditional repentance, from his pulpit, and would, from the very texts above cited, enforce his appeals. If he would not have his exhortations unheeded and derided, by a scoffing world, let him beware how he repudiates his own doctrine, and nullifies his own appeals, when, from that same pulpit, in Thanksgiving sermons, he preaches a deferred, a future repentance, to a nation of transgressors, already hardened, and on the brink of destruction, both national and personal-bidding them take heed, lest the land be "deluged in blood, and wrapped in flames," in onsequence of their too speedy repentance!

No wonder that the world incredulously asks whether such orthodox ministers believe what they

#### SEND FOR THE MAN.

Why are so many generals of ability, and known to be earnest against the rebellion, unemployed, and as good as cashiered? Is it because they are opposed to slavery? Let us know. Did not the President pledge himself, when he issued the edict of Emancipation, that he would put it into the hands of men to execute, whose hearts were in it? Why then are Fremont, Phelps, Butler, still kept inactive, laid on the shelf, when the great want is of just such energetic commanders, whose heart is in the Emancipation policy? Does the President really mean to execute that policy? Let him send for the men whose hearts are in it, and sweep out of the way every General who is opposed to it. Then it would be executed. We commend the following pithy article from our friend Gen. T. P. Thompson, of England, to a timely consideration. Its allusion to General Butler is excellent. Send for the man.

The battle of kites and crows continues America, to the amusement and delight of enemies all over the world. And as yet, there is no appearance of either statesmanlike or strategic tal ent to put an end to it. There is the stuff, but not enough to get to the top of things and act. The great majority are playing into the hands of foreigners; and foreigners are not altogether without reason, in the course they take.

It is an approved fact, that man or government without its, at some time, making its appearance against them at an unwelcome time. known as the Monroe doctrine, is an instance in point. The United States were no more justified in saying to the European governments they should have no relations with independent countries on the continent of America, than Europeans would have been in telling the United States they continent of Europe. To England the assertion was peculiarly wounding, because England through one of her ablest ministers, had avowed her share in calling to existence new governments to redress the balance of the old. If English ministers did not remonstrate, it was in consequence of their inherent tendency to reverse the Roman doctrine of Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos Be moderate with the weak, and battle with the proud); and their babyish joining in the last attack on Mexico, proves that on such subjects they were not men to be trusted with the conof slavery, any act of justice to the oppressed and servancy of a coal-barge. And now America, in her hour of weakness, has the fruits in the French expedition, avowedly undertaken to put down the tics based on differences of race, are intrinsical nations of men. They are the visible effort of those who think themselves strongest, to promote the depression of the weak. Your Ethnological Societies always end in this. As an instance, they are just now trying to stir up war in India, by sarcasms against races who were making musli when the Britons were painting their hind parts

> There are things which are never done till everything else has been tried; and the difference between wise men and others consists in not puting the thing off till nothing is to be said but "I it had only been done in time." All surgery holds of this principle; and in time of war and tumults,

all statesmanship is surgery.

The thing must be done, in the end; unless the patient is to die of symptoms first. Send for the man whom loose women could not put down, nor minister of state, to boot. They have shown clearly who it is they hate and fear. There is an old saw, about learning from enemies.

#### BORDER STATE LOYALTY.

According to Gov. Andy Johnson. The following is an extract from a speech of ANDY JOHNSON, the Federal Governor of Tenessee, at an enthusiastic Union meeting in Indian-

apolis. Ind. He (Johnson) had spent his life in the South. packed cotton with his own hands, owned slaves, btained through his own industry, and had then appropriated by these fellows, his family turned to the street, and his house converted into racks, as his portion of Southern rights; and although he didn't approve of the policy of employing negroes in the army, yet he was for the Constitution, with or without Slavery. If the negro gets in the way of the car of State, let him be crushed; if not let him remain where he is Slavery, as compared with the Government, is dust in the balance, and as for cotton, the world existed nearly six thousand years without its be ing an article of prime necessity, and if a little more wool, flax and hemp is grown, the world will scarcely feel its loss. The Government will go n, whether we have negroes or cotton. Stan firm for this great fabric of human liberty. stands, the time will come when the United State will be the great centre of the civilized world. imparting to it its ideas of government, religion, literature, art and science. Isn't it worth an effort to lay broad and deep the foundations of such a Government? Its tendency was to elevate man, and so blending political and moral progress, that the day would come when both will be united under it, and the millenium of peace and good will to man be ushered in. We cannot compromise with treason any more than truth with error Would you have had the or virtue with vice. Almighty compromise with the Devil? Had h Heaven itself would have been compromised Treason must be made odious, and traitor's punished and impoverished. You have got it to and must do it in time. If you compromise, rebellion must succeed, and in less than six months a new rebellion will break out. You will compromise with that, and in the end find your Government compromised away. If enough life has not been sacrificed—enough blood shed—if enough patriots do not sleep in their graves— then I say to Him who is on high, name the price and it shall be paid; and if need be, let that flag, orne upon every battle-field, be baptized in fir from the sun, and bathed in the blood of the nation. The time has come to teach both the North and the South that institutions cannot exist when opposed to the Government. If banks are in the way, put them down—If aristocracy of wealth, put it down—if unlawful combinations, put them down. How long is it since we had in the United States an institution we dare not question Has Slavery the right to agitate the Government and the Government no privilege to agitate Slavery? When institutions grow too great for Government, they must give way, and the Government stand. If is for the nation to determine the nature and character of its institutions. Such are the sentiments of the Union Governo

of Tennessee, appointed by the President, to keep Tennessee in the Union. The N. Y. Tribune, in

noticing the speech says. "Gov. Johnson defines his position in support of the Administration in unequivocal terms. It has been understood that it was largely owing to his efforts that Tennessee was excepted by the President from the Proclamation of Emancipation." This, was, of course, to save "the peculiar insti-

ution"-so far as Tennessee is concerned. But, continues the Tribune :

"Be this as it may, Goy. Johnson now declare that in view of the efforts making to divide the North, the time has arrived to strike a decisive blow at Slavery, for that institution, stronger than

If slavery be sin, (and Albert Barnes, on page | A pretty shrewd "business transaction" on the or any other iniquity; if it even allows or perposed "conditions of peace" with his exhortations, her slavery shall be spared; consenting, even, from the pulpit, to impenitent sinners? Are not that slavery in the rebel states shall "go down." presented to her; and under controlling fear of Yankee bayonets, she consents to be loyal, choosing the lesser evil of the two.

This is the loyalty for the purchase of which the Administration is permitting such patriots to control its policy; the loyalty in which the N. Y. Tribune confides. Only look at it. It is "for the 'onstitution, with or without" despotism-with or without the justice and liberty which the Constitution was made to establish and secure!

"If the negro gets in the way of the car of tate, let him be crushed"-the car offa state, indifferent to despotism or freedom! [Who puts the negro under the car, if he is there ?]

The question of justice and liberty, on the one and or of injustice and tyranny on the other, is dust in the balance," compared with the preservation of such a Government! "Stand firm for this great fabric of human liberty"-that cares not a pin for human liberty, so that it can itself be preserved, with the "liberty" of "crushing the negro" and "liberty" under its cars, if they get in the way, or are violently pushed there. firm" for the support of this "great center of the civilized world, imparting to it its ideas of government, religion," and so forth! [Bah!]

After having advocated this compromise be tween God and the Devil. Gov. Andy Johnson breaks out with: "We cannot compromise with reason any more than truth with error, or virtue with vice. Would you have had the Almighty compromise with the Devil? Had be, heaven itself, would have been compromised"!

To be sure it would, Gov. Andy Johnson-but not a whit more evidently and fatally so, than by the compromise he, [Gov. Johnson,] was advocat-

Another monster meeting was held a ooper Institute, last Saturday evening, Wm. C Bryant, presiding. Speeches were made by P M. Wetmore, W. C. Bryant, R. D. Hitchcock James T. Brady, David Dudley Field, Charles F Dailey, John Van Buren, Henry J. Raymond, and Mr. Carter, of Ohio. The Resolutions are strong for the Union, the suppression of the rebellion. vigorous prosecution of the war, and sharply rebuking "the conduct of disaffected persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable and disloyal sentiments." Mayor Opdyke headed the call for the meeting, at which a letter was read from Wm. H. Seward. An Association was organized, under the name of "The loval Union

So far as this indicates the reaction against he "great Northern reaction" of the N. York Oberrer. Vallandigham & Co., and the Copperhead-Delmonico-peace- Democracy faction, very good. o far as it demonstrates that the Proclamatio of freedom has not withdrawn from the Administration the support of all loyal citizens, very good. But so far as it indicates or attempts nother united effort of pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, ignoring the negro and the slavery question, and successfully carrying on the war on that sandy foundation-if such be the project -we only anticipate for it another failure.

The Connecticut Seymour's Explanation-The Hartford Times undertakes to explain the letter, bearing the signature of "T.H.S," influence of "the Anglo-Saxon race." All poli- captured on the person of a spy, at Hilton Head. S. C. The letter, says the Times, was not addressed to a Confederate officer, but was originally written to Mr. Lawrence of this city, who was so charmed with it, that several copies were furnished. Very naturally, a copy found its way, it seems to the rebels of the South with whom it was so evidently in sympathy, among whom was the Spy, upon whose person it was captured. The fraternity and authenticity of the letter are not nuestioned. Its sentiments are not disclaimed The Ex-Governor and would-be-again-Governor is welcome to all the benefits of this disclaimer and the people of Connecticut will consider whether they desire the honor of having him for their Governor the second time, after such an exposure. The Connecticut copperheads, we should think, would need heads of brass, to face the music at the ballot box, in the presence of loyal citizens. Alas! for the N. Y. Observer's "great Northern reaction." It is getting in a bad way. G.

The Gold Speculation.-Gold, which has been up as high as 1.72, was down to 1.48 ome time last week, but rallied again, to 1.55. A panic among the speculators was occasioned. it is said, by the passage of the Act of Congress, imposing a tax on purchases and sales of gold. Other causes, however, must have contributed to the depression. It is the opinion of many among those best qualified to judge, that the great rise is mainly fictitious, produced by gambling speculation, as the price of other property is often thus raised. In the present case, the advance has undoubtedly been accelerated, as much as possible, by the efforts of pro-slavery politicians; intent on breaking down the Government, by imparing the credit of the United States stocks and paper currency .- The New-York Herald. which is likely to be in the secret of such operations, but which is, just now, at variance with the copperhead leaders, and in rivalry with their organ the N. Y. World, relates the following;

Scandal states that a leading director of a leading bank-not in Wall street-himself, his co-diectors, and the bank itself being operators for the rise in gold, was so overjoyed at the late advance to 1.70 that he gave his colleagues in the bank a grand dinner at Delmonico's, to celebrate the depreciation of the national currency! In a political point of view, the recent decline in gold s of high importance. It will convince Europe that our currency is not going to wreck; it will stagger the minds of the Southern rebels, and it will vastly facilitate Mr. Chase's projects.

Harper's Weekly, which, not long since, contained a beautiful engraving, illustrating the beneficial effects of emancipation, last Saturday came out with a picture of "Teaching the negro recruits the use of the Minnie rifle. and another, exhibiting "A negro regiment in

To Correspondents.-C. C.-We cannot tell whether we should publish communications until we see them. We are in the receipt of many more than we have room to publish. We have more need of readers than of writers, at

J. A .- Our view of the Constitution is that so far from protecting slavery, it forbids it, and requires its national abolition. On other subjects than slavery we have volunteered no defense of the Constitution. We have never supposed it perfect. Whether it meets the requirements of the several passages of Scripture to which J. A. refers us, we do not say, and have no time to discuss, at present. Let us wield "the Constitution as it is" to destroy slavery, in the first place, and then make it as much better as we can

#### For the Principia. THE COLORED MAN AND THE CON-STITUTION.

The Constitution is either one thing or the other, and, anyhow, a matter of great moment. If it is good and right, just and free, a charter of liberty and security, affording protection to all within its jurisdiction, then we should do everything to save it and the Union which it defines, and of which it is the soul. If it is bad, wrong, unjust, affording guarantees for slavery follows:

under them, consistent with their authority. Let the question be settled. What is our gov-

ernment? It is the Constitution. What is pubic Liberty among us? It is the Constitution. It is not the Articles of Association of 1774, not tual strength. They are a Northern institution. the Declaration of Independence of 1776, not the Articles of Confederation of 1778, but the Federal Constitution of 1788-9, which tells us and the World what is that Government called the United States of America and what are its modes, nature, powers, and duties. How can we settle the question? Why, read the Constitution. It is plainly written. Read it, and if you find single guaranty for slavery in it, anything which lash of the overseer on the bare back of the ne. will not permit the destruction of slavery, any thing which does not make it our paramount duty to destroy slavery, under and by its au- them. Amen." thority: then do not fight for the Union nor the preservation of the Constitution: rather let both go, and make something new and better. If you are a man of conscience, you can not do otherwise. The Divine Being seals to destruction every nation which exists to do wrong and oppression, and we, his conscious creatures, are bound to acquiesce in the justice and equity of such judgment. If our Constitution, the basis of our government, displays to this world a single lause, sentence, a word, binding the nation to this fell and wicked purpose of making property of man, our destruction might have been prophesied, as immediate, the very day we adopted

faction of all reasonable and liberty-loving men. Mr. Garrison's paper, "The Liberator" since the war, appears expurgated from the matter printed in big letters, on its title page, for nearly twenty years, which declares the United States onstitution "a covenant with death and an greement with hell." The Constitution did not hange, with this change of Mr. Garrison's declaration about it. It is now no better, and no worse. than it always was. It is now right, or a man of Mr. Garrison's prophet-like fidelity to principle would not cease to declaim against it. It always has been right, or it could not be right now. We cannot interpret the clause called the Fugitive Slave clause, so that it will hold a slave, without recourse to some facts or argunent outside of his express mode of that document tself. So with that clause about three-fifths representation, and the other, supposed to relate the African Slave Trade. Stand by the words hemselves, and they will hurt nobody. "The Constitution meant what it said, and said what meant," says Attorny General Bates, in his recent opinion on the citizenship of colored perons. This rule is the right one, and makes every man free, and every man a citizen, who was born and resides in the country. What shall we do with all the precedents, leg-

The question is already settled, to the satis-

slative, judicial, and political, which tend to establish slavery as a foster child of the Constiution, and a thing too sacred or far removed from its jurisdiction to be corrected by it? The answer is plain. Disregard, ride over, knock lown, trample under and annihilate them. They have nothing to do with the dear old charter. the Constitution: we will save this, and lose them. They are all bad laws, worse logic, and the worst kind of morality. Henceforth we will wield the Constitution according to its letter and its manifest spirit, which are both for liberty. We never omebody will not try to pervert : and if we make, just now, a signal instance with our present Contitution, of the enforcement of those rules of construction which favor liberty and the rights of man, it will be worth more as a precedent for the future, in favor of civil liberty than all the bills f rights, magna chartas, amendments or new onstitutions, which the wisdom of the world could rocure. Let the whole American people, then, e a committee on the construction of the Constiution. Let them make it for freedom: then the white man and the black man will fight for it. ide by side, and we shall be saved.

## PUBLISHER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Our subscribers, in making their remittances, very often add a line, not immediately connected with either the debit or credit side of the ledger. but which contain hints, valuable for their bearng on religion, and political facts, none the less mportant because local, or if you please, from a emote locality.

The publisher who could read the letters daily received from our subscribers, (not intended for ublication), and not feel his soul stirred within him, to its utmost depths, for the increase of the circulation of the PRINCIPIA, would manifest a hardness of heart and blindness of mind, which can be found alone in a "copperhead" politician. For the benefit and encouragement of our numerous new subscribers, the publisher proposes to let some of the old ones speak, through our columns, with the distinct understanding, that the editors are not responsible for the publication of any personal allusions to them, or either of them, which may be quoted. Before us, we have a file of letters, from which we shall make a few brie extracts in the order of their dates, sometimes quoting the language, and in other cases, only the senti-

A subscriber writes us from the "Department of the Gulf," and encloses a request to President Lincoln, that he would "dismiss Wm. H. Seward from the Cabinet," and fill his place with "a man, who is on one side of Mason and Dixon's line or the other." A reasonable, if not a modest request, certainly. The same writer suggests that " the rebellion can never be put down with half-way measures; our President travelling the same way with Jeff. Davis;" a fact which the President ought to realize.

Another subscriber writes from Ohio, that in is town, " out of about ninety volunteers, there is but one Democrat, and he is a Unionist," that 'nearly half of them have fallen in battle, or died in the hospitals," and that those who survive, "have been so poorly paid," that it would tration. It is doubtless constitutional to extract be a hard matter "to get more volunteers" in the cancer by either the scalpel or the caustic. that town. The composition of their last legislature-their infamous action, and the opposition of the copperhead democrats to the votes of their neighbors in the army, show what they staved at 10. It is conducted with great ability; furnishneighbors in the army, show what they stayed at at home for.

A subscriber from Illinois sends us his remit-

ance, and says, "I cannot make up my mind to do without the Principia. It is one of the few papers that goes plainly and fearlessly to the bot om of the Slaveholder's Rebellion, exposes the true cause of it, and developes the only method of muscle, or ligament, an artery, or vein, or a nerve putting it down. I have often thought, as I have of which could be spared. been reading the great fundamental principles, so ably and clearly set forth in this paper : Oh! that it were in every family in the country." The dling fire of Sacred Lyrics. same writer complains that the entire region in which he resides, with the exception of those who read the Principia, believe in the pro-slavery con- ed \$---, Mr. Publisher, to pay my arrearage and struction of the Constitution, and multitudes of to continue my subscription as far as the amounts them think it is really the Constitution itself. We will extend. Respectfully. M. THACHER. would suggest a liberal diffusion of " sound political information," as contained in " Our National Charters," price \$6 per hundred.

Rev. J. H. P., a clergyman from Wisconsin makes us a money remittance, and discourses as

"The Principia I regard as having a mission mits such an evil in any part of the country, to fulfil, paramount to any paper now issued then it is faulty and defective, and we ought to Already it has done a great work for our coundestroy it, and put something better in its place. try, and for the enslaved bondmen of this guilty We are both knaves and fools, if we sacrifice a land. May God bless it in the future, and bless man or a dollar to defend and save a Constitution and continue its editorial corps, and make them or a Union so impracticable and inefficacious, that more and more preachers of righteousness, until great wrong, like slavery, may grow and thrive he shall bid them lay aside the clay tabernacle and put on the robes of everlasting righteousness in his heavenly kingdom.

" Wm. Goodell and George B. Cheever, through God's help, are a tower of moral and intelle and generally say what they mean, and mean

"They have given the trumpet a certain sound. Though hated by the Aristocracy, they are nevertheless respected for their frank, straight-forward course, in opposing all forms of human oppression. Their candid reasoning, their forcible make a mark, every time, as perceptible as the gro; with this difference, the latter draws blood while the former produces conviction-God bless

An esteemed clergyman from Massachusetts whose praise is, or should be in all the churches does not appear to have much fear of being "left out in the cold." He writes as follows :

"For some reason, the last week's Prince failed to reach me. And as my file is perfect. I cannot afford to have it broken now. Besides I am as dependent upon its refreshing and strength ening nourishment, from week to week, as I am upon my daily food; so I will thank you to send me a copy, if you have one to spare.

" How delightfully the Lord is compelling this nation to come to his terms of salvation! Verily, the people will be willing in the day of his power and neither our army nor our government, but God will have all the glory."

No. 6. Connecticut speaks through one of her noble

sons, in the following language: " Enclosed you will find three dollars, to aid in sending the Principia to the soldiers, to counteract the bad influence exerted by pro-slavery men and papers. If there are any men on earth that deserve to be characterized as serpents, and a generation of vipers, and traitors, I think that hese northern sympathizers with the rebels are the men. They are ten-fold worse than any open foe. I wish I had the means, and I would send the Principia to every soldier in our army, and officers also.

#### A gentleman from Ohio sends a remittance and

"I cannot afford to do without it. I consider it the best weekly with which I am acquainted. Its bold, manly and successful defence of truth, in advocating justice and equal rights to all, according to the Constitution and the Bible; its noncompromising with national sins; its pointing our rulers to God's word, and to the dealings of God with past nations, in order to correct their errors and reform our nation, are among the peculiar characteristics of the Principia?

Another subscriber, from another part of the same State, accompanies his remittance with the following, among other things: "I have been interested against the great and

leathly sin of this nation, for more than 30 years. There is now a prospect that slavery will come to an end. But I have great fears that the end of our Government is equally near. There is no vestige of national repentance for sin-no national thought that the colored man is just as good, has. All the leanings toward emancipation are for the white man's benefit: if he can be saved from destruction by emancipating the negro, all right! and we clothe it as a just and holy actwell pleasing to God, who wills that all men should be free. But if the white man's life cannot be saved by it, then justice, holiness, and God himself have nothing to do in the premises. Then state-rights and individual property-rights transcend all laws in heaven or earth.'

An agent from Illinois sends us a remittance for himself and daughter, and closes his letter

with the following paragraph: " I think there never was a time in the history of our country, when the friends of God and humanity had more encouragement to pray and labor for the complete overthrow of slavery and infidelity. God is evidently dealing with this nation because of these things, and we cannot expect to get out of these national troubles, till we as a nation, exercise repentance toward God, for our national sins, and are willing to-do complete justice to our fellow men."

Another one from the same State. . avs that Abraham" would stop talking of constitutional rights that don't exist-arm the slaves, use powder and ball, until rebellion is put down. Headmits we shall have to work on Abraham's plan for he has the control, but modestly suggests, that he could help him plan, if "Old Abe" would let him which probably he wo'n't.

No. 11. The next money letter in order, contains the following which we give entire, with the author's

THE PRINCIPIA-WHY I LIKE IT! 1. It is enlarged. I always liked it in its former size. I now like it as much better as it is big

3. Its theology is that of the Bible. Of course it must be "Orthodox."

4. It is a radical, constitutional Unionist; exactly the publication which the perils of our country demand. 5. It allows the Constitution to mean what it

says, and to say what it means. 6. Of course it denies that the Constitution is a budget of "compromises" in favor of slavery. 7. I like the Principia, because, like a skilful

surgeon, it insists, that, in order to save the constitution of the patient, the Constitution demands hat the cancer, which is eating him up, be cut out 8. The Principia, logically and truthfully in sists, that it is constitutional to abolish slavery by either the War Power or by Executive Adminis

9. It "never spoils a story for relations' sake ; but aims to declare the whole truth, "without re-

es a great and most excellent variety of reading. and is the best family newspaper with which I am acquainted. 11. It exerts a kindly influence upon human

never, without both weeping and laughing. 12. It is like the human system, not a bone, or

sensibilities. I always read it thoroughly, and

13. Its religious tone is devotional, its preaching practical, and much of its poetry has the kin-

For the above, and many other good reasons, among which I name Justice. I send you the enclos-PERU, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1863.

#### Revivals of Religion.

In addition to the above, we will add two items of intelligence from different quarters, of a more exclusively religious character.

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The pastor of a church in Pennsylvania writes, under date of Feb. 27:

"We have closed a meeting of four weeks continuance, and have received 72 members into the church Ours is the 1st M. P. Church—thoroughly anti-slavery. No. 13.

Among the anti-slavery churches of Massachusetts there appears to be a work of grace in proress. We have room only for the following: TAUNTON Mass., Feb. 23, 1863.

W. ALDEN : DEAR BRO.-Rev. Bro. Day is holding protracted meetings with us. We need help-especially

the prayers of the church. At Bro. Day's suggestion, I write you, hoping that you will lay our case before them, and ask them to cry mightily upon the Lord, in our behalf We have a large population in this town, and many churches; but terrible spiritual dearth has spread over all these regions.

We want to see all these churches moved with a revival spirit. We have commenced meetings in our church, and have continued them nearly a

A good work has already begun. The churches are humbling themselves before God -they are weeping, confessing, and praying. Our meetings yesterday (Sunday) were very impressive. The morning prayer-meeting, at 9 o'clock, was a most solemn and humble season. Then, in the public service, nearly the whole congregation were noved to tears, acting the scriptook effect, and there was sobbing in every part of the audience.

The cheir were so affected that they could hardly get through with the last singing-several impenitent ones sat down to weep, instead of sing-

So you see, we have some encouragement t believe that God is working among the people. This is the burden of our souls, and this the language of our prayers "O Lord revive thy work." Now, my stranger brother, will you not lay our case before your people, and will not your people lay our case before the Lord? "The effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth

"I will be inquired of by the house of Israel to (b) these things for them."

Churches in Boston are praying for us, we want von to join with them. "We are laborers to-GETHER with God." Pray that Bro. Day's health may be spared

him, to protract his labors here. He is now rather feeble; but hope he will be spared to us, for a long and thorough work, in this

place. Yours for the truth and revivals. A P. PHILBROOK, Pastor. A few years since, our anti-slavery ministers had to go begging for pulpits, and the anti-slavery churches were 'left out in the cold,' so far as ecclesiastical organizations were concerned. But now those very ministers and churches, which have survived the ecclesiastical war, are the most prominent in their labors, to save the nation from destruction, as well as the world from ruin.

J. W. A.

#### MEN OF COLOR, TO ARMS!

CALL BY EREDERICK DOUGLASS. When first the Rebel cannon shattered the walls of Sumter, and drove away its starving | party in the State of New York. garrison, I predicted that the war then and there inaugurated would not be fought out entirely by white men. Every month's experience, during Only a moderate share of sagacity was needed to see that the arm of the slave was the best defense against the arm of the slavehol- bill. der. Hence, with every reverse to the National arms, with every exulting shout of victory raised by the slaveholding Rebels, I have implored the mperilled nation to unchain against her foes, her Lowerful black hand. Slowly and reluctantly hat appeal is beginning to be heeded. Stop not | Hunter. now to complain that it was not heeded sooner. It may, or it may not have been best that it should This is not the time to discuss that question. Leave it to the future. When the war is over, the country is saved, peace is established, and the black man's rights are secured, as they will be, history with an impartial hand, will dispose of that and sundry other questions. Action ! action ! not criticism, is the plain duty of this hour. Words are now useful only as they stimulate to blows. The office of speech now is only to point to strike to the best advantage. There is no time for delay. The tide is at its flood that leads on to fortune. From east to west, from north to south, the sky is written all over with "now or never." Liberty won by white men would lack half its lustre. would be free themselves must strike the blow. Better even to die free than live slaves. This is the sentiment of every brave colored man among us. There are weak and cowardly men in all We have them among us. They will tell you that this is the "white man's war;" that you will be "better off than before the war;" that

etting of you into the army is to "sacrifice on the first opportunity." Believe them not cowards themselves, they do not wish to have cowardice shamed by your brave example. Leave them to their timidity, or to whatever other motive may hold them back. I have not thought lightly of the words I am

now addressing to you. The counsel I give, comes of close observation of the great struggle now in progress-and of deep conviction that his is your hour and mine.

In good earnest, then, and after the best delib-

eration, I, now, for the first time during the war, feel at liberty to call and counsel you to arms. By every consideration which binds you to your uslayed fellow countrymen, and the peace and welfare of your country; by every aspiration which you cherish for the freedom and equality of yourselves and your children; by all the ties f blood and identity which makes us one with the brave black men now fighting our battles in Louisiana, in South Carolina, I urge you to fly to arms, and smite with death the power that would bury the Government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave. I wish I could tell you that the State of New-York calls you to this high honor. For the moment her constituted author ities are silent on the subject. They will speak by and by, and doubtless on the right side; but we are not compelled to wait for her. We can get at the throat of treason and Slavery, through the State of Massachusetts.

was first in the war of Independence first to break the chains of her slaves : first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her con and she was first to answer with her blood the alarm cry of the nation—when its capital was menaced by rebels. You know her patriotic Governor, and you know Charles Summer—I need add no more.

Massachusetts now welcomes you to arms a

her soldiers. She has but a small colored population from which to recruit. She has full leave of the General Government to send one regiment to the war, and she has undertaken to do it. Go quickly and help fill up this first colored regiment from the North. I am authorized to assure you that you will receive the same wa ges, the same rations, the same equipments, the ame protection, the same treatment, and the bounty secured to white soldiers. You will take especial pride in your efficiency and success. They will be quick to accord to you all the book all the honor you shall merit by your valor—and see that your rights and feelings are respected by other soldiers. I have assured myself on these points—and are resolved. self on these points—and can speak with author-ity. More than twenty years unswerving devohumble claim to be trusted, at this momenta

I will not argue. To do so implies hesitation into Liberty! The chance is now given you to end in a day the bondage of centuries, and to rise in one bound from social degradation to the plain of a common equality with all other varieties of men. Remember Denmark Vesey of Charleston. Remember Nathaniel Turner of South-

as glorious martyrs for the cause of the slave. Remember that in a contest with oppression, the Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with oppressors. The case is before you. This with oppressors. The case is before you. This is our golden opportunity—let us accept it—end forever wipe out the dark reproaches unspairingly hurled against us by our enemies. Win for ourselves the gratifude of our country—and the best blessings of our prosperity through all time. The nucleus of this first regiment is now in camp at Readville, a short distance from Boston. I will undertake to forward to Boston all persons adjudged fit to be mustered into this regiment, who shall apply to me at any time within the next two weeks.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Rochester, March 2, 1863.

## THE NEWS.

#### CONGRESS.

As the session of Congress has closed, and as our records are behind time, owing to the same delay in the Daily Globe, we shall confine ourselves mainly, if not wholly, to the business actually transacted, omitting the details of the previous stages.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21.

SENATE.-Bill passed. To divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts.

HOUSE.-Bill passed.-The Post Office Bill, the provisions of which, as variously amended, we are unable to state further than that the amendments of Mr. Hutchins to reduce the postage of letters to moved to tears, during the reading of the Scrip- two cents and of Mr. Maynard, to reduce it to one cent, were rejected.

#### MONDAY, FEB. 23.

SENATE.—Passed 1. A Resolution for printing the 8th Census. 2. Resolution authorizing the P. M. General to take measures for collecting postages on Foreign

Correspondence. 3. Discharge of State Prisoners. The Bill (H. R. No. 362) to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to authorize the judges of the United States courts to take bail or recognizances to secure the trial of

Was taken up, discussed, and passed. YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster. Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Summer, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and

Wilson of Massachusetts-24. NAYS-Messrs. Carlile, Henderson, Kennedy Lane of Indiana, Latham, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, and Wilson of Missouri-13.

HOUSE .- Passed .- The Bill to give greater efficiency to the Judicial system of the United The pro-slavery Democracy voted in the

At this point, our Daily Globe fails us, not be ing posted up beyond this date, and we resort the N. Y. Tribune for what follows 1

TUESDAY, FEB. 24. SENATE,-Passed

1. Bill for removing the Sioux Indians of Minnesota.

2. Bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Commander Renshaw.

HOUSE .-- No bill was passed. In a discussion on the organization of the National forces, Mr. STEVENS referred to the New York World, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM denounced the World, and Mr. BENJ. WOOD of N. Y. stated that the World did not speak the sentiments of the Democratic

["When rogues fall out" &c.] WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

these two dreary years, has confirmed that opinion.

A war undertaken and brazenly carried on for the perpetual enslavement of colored men, calls logically and loudly upon colored men to help to

SENATE.—Passed.—1. The Bill to promote to, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Coukling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Dunn, Edgerton, Elliot, and whipped them in about three minutes. Stokes ment to strike out tobacco from the supplies. 2. The bill amendatory to the Pacific Railroad

3. The Indian Appropriation bill.

4. Resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, the proceedings of the Court-Martial, in the case of Commander Charles

HOUSE.-Passed.-

1. The Conscription bill, (so called) to e-organize the national forces. It was opposed Mr. Crittenden who said,

Eighteen months ago, it was here declared that the sole object of the war was to restore our ountry and not subvert the institutions of any state. This delaration everywhere. North and West, united the people. But the departure from it had caused distrust and divisions, and men had lost heart because of the violations of the Constitution in the passage of confiscation measures and the issuing of Emancipation Proclamations. The Abolition element had created the mischief. The people would not volunteer to free slaves, and hence resort must be had to coercion, as contemplated by this bill. The only remedy was to retrace our steps, and make a national, not sectional war. Then we would not want drafts and conscriptions. We should no longer be Democrats or Abolitionists, but patriots, if we would save our country. The negro troops were a source of weakness rather than power. White men would not fight in their company.

The vote on the Conscription bill was 115 Yeas against 49 Nays, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Va.), Blair (Pa.), Blake, Brown (Va.), Buffinton, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Crisfield, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Saml. C. Fessenden, Thos. A. D. Fessenden, Flanders, Fisher, Franchot, Frank Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hahn, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (III.) Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Loomis, Love-joy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, McPher-son, Marston, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Nixon, Olin, Patten, Phelps (Cal.), Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Riddle, Rollins (N. H.), Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas (Mass.), Thomas (Md.), Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vandever, Van Horn, Verree, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Walton, Washburne,

Webster, Wheeler, White (Ind.), Wilson, Windom, Worcester—115. NAYS-Messrs. Allen (Ohio), Allen (Ill.) Ancona, Biddle, Clements, Conway, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, John Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendle ton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Rollins (Mo.), Shiel, Steele (N. Y.), Steele (N. J.), Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Whaley, White (Ohio), Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Yea-

man--49.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following persons be, and they are hereby excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service : also, first, the Vice President of the United States, and the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and Governors of the several States; the only son of a widow, liable to military duty, same bounty secured to white soldiers. It is dependent upon his labor for support; third, will be led by able and skillful officers—men who will take especial pride in your efficiency and the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother and dependent upon his labor for support; sixth the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for supand doubt, and you do not hesitate. You do not doubt. The day dawns—the morning doubt in the same family or household, and two of them doubt. The day dawns—the morning star is are in the military service of the United States bright upon the horizon! The iron gate of our prison stands half open. One gallant rush from the North will fling it wide open, while four millions of our brothers and sisters shall march out into Liberty! The chance is now given you to be exempt: provided, however, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be en rolled, or permitted to serve in said forces.

The law exempts neither Congressmen, Clergy men, or Quakers, from military service. hampton; remember Shields, Green, and Cope-and, who followed noble John Brown, and fell rolling and calling out the National forces. 2. The House adopted the Senate Bill for en

THURSDAY FEB 96 SENATE. Passed

1. The bill to provide for Circuit Courts the Districts of California and Oregon. 2. Bill to carry to carry into effect the Treaty with Peru

HOUSE. Passed-1. The bill for the punishment of frauds on

Government contracts. 2. For the appointment of Major and Briga-

FRIDAY, FER. 97. SENATE. Passed-

1. The bill to extend the Washington and Alexandria railroad. Previous to its passage, Mr. Sumner offered an amendment " that no person should be excluded from the cars, on account of color," which amendment was adopted by the following vote.

YEAS-Messrs. Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harris, Howard, King, Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson (Mass.)-19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Kennedy, Lane (Ind.), Latham, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Willey, and Wilson (Mo.)—18.

The Bill passed by a vote of 22 to 16. 2. The Bill to facilitate taking depositions in the United States, to be used in other countries HOUSE. No bill was passed.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28. SENATE. Passed-1. The Bill supplimentary to the act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by the

2. The Bill to enrol and call out the national orces. HOUSE. No bill was passed.

Sioux Indians.

MONDAY, MARCH 2. SENATE. Passed-1. The bill to further regulate the proceedings

n prize cases, and amending acts of Congress relating thereto. 2. The bill for the protection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud, in in-

surrectionary districts. 3. Bill for enrolling the National forces. While the bill was under discussion, Mr. Davis, (Un., Ky.,) offered an amendment that no negro, free or slave, shall be enrolled in the military, marine or naval service of the United States. Rejected-Yeas, 12 : Nays, 23.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment, in the form of a proviso, that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as an officer in the ser vice of the United States. Adopted by the fol lowing vote: YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Harding, Har

ris, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Kennedy, Ind.), Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson (Mo.) NAYS-Messrs.Chandler. Clark, Doolittle, Fe

enden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard King, Lane (Kan.), Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson (Mass.)-17. Mr. Lane (Kansas,) offered an amendment the proviso offered by Mr. Powell, so that it would read that no person of African descent

shall be commissioned as officer in the service of the United States, except company officers, and in companies composed exclusively of persons of African descent. Adopted—Yeas, 19; Nays, 17. The bill then passed-Yeas, 26; Nays, 10. 4. The Tax bill was passed.

HOUSE. 1. Habeas Corpus Act. &c .-The House, by a vote of 91 against 45, concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the bill to indemnify the President and others for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Va., Blair of Pa., Blake, Brown of Va., Buffing-Elv. Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fes Flanders, Fisher, Franchot, Goodwin, Hahn, Hale Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Lehman, Loomis, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marster, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrell of Me., Nixon Olin, Patten, Phelps of Cal., Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice of Me., Riddle, Rollins of N. H., Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger. Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Md., Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Vance, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Ind., Wilson, Windom, Worcester, Frank, Gurley.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illiois, Ancona, Biddle, Dunlap, English, Granger Grider, Hall, Harding, Calvert, Cravens, Crisfield Delaplaine, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey Stiles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White of Ohio Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Yeaman.

We copy the above names from the N.

2. Frauds on the revenue.—The was passed. 3. Letters of Marque and reprisal.-The bill was passed.

4. Duty on Paper.-Reducing the duty or printing paper from 35 to 20 per cent. Passed.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3. SENATE. Passed -

1. The bill of duties on Imports. 2. Resolutions against Foreign Intervention Vays. Messrs. Carlile, Latham, Powell, Salisbury and Wall, (of course!)

3. To establish a branch mint in Nevada. 4. Resolution, requesting the President to ap-

oint a day of fasting and prayer. 5. Bill to enable the Courts to issue execu ions, &c., in certain cases.

6. Grade of officers in Navy 7. Codification of Naval laws.

8. Admitting Nevada as a State. HOUSE. Passed .- 1. The Senate Bill reor-

canizing Courts in the District of Columbia. Resolutions against Foreign Intervention. NAYS. Messrs. Allen, (Ohio), Ancona, Calvert, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Johnson, Karrigan, Knapp, Lazear, Mallory, May, Noble, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Shiel, Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth. Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White (Ohio), Wickliffe, and Yeaman.

(Remember them!) 3. To regulate sale of prizes.

usual formalities.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4. SENATE. Passed .- 1. Bills to facilitate col-

ection of revenue in El Passas, Texas, and New-Mexico. HOUSE. Little business was transacted. Both Houses closed their session with the

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Senate of the 38th Congress, was called to rder by Mr. Forney, the Secretary, who read the President's Proclamation, convening the Senate: and the oath was administered to several Senators elect. It was voted that the Daily Sesions commence at 12. M. THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The Executive Session was confined to the assage of a resolution to return all the nominations of military officers, &c., which expired with the late Senate, to the President of the United

FRIDAY, MARCH 6. The Oath-Messrs. SAULSBURY and BAYARD, of Delaware, and Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, objected to the form of the oath prescribed by Congress,

s being unconstitutional.

The oath is as follows:

"I solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or en-couragement to persons engaged in armed hos-tility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution with the United States

swear, that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on

which I am about to enter. So help me God." It is worth something to know that we have Senators who object to that oath. If the objection be not equivalent to a confession of disloyalty, how much, and wherein does it fall short

SATURDAY, MARCH 7. The Senate, with closed doors, proceeded to act on Presidential Nominations.

MONDAY, MARCH 9. Mr. Anthony proposed to appoint a Committee on manufactures. An Executive session was held.

#### THE WAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

A reverse in Tennessee. Union arms have sustained a reverse at Springville, Tenn. in an engagement with 18,000 rebels, under Van Dorn. It is the oft-repeated story of being over whelmed by a superior force, and failing to receive reinforcements. On Wednesday, Van Dorn was checked in his advance, with a loss of 13 killed. But a severer fight, the next day, resulted disastrously to the Federals. We give the particulars of the conflict of Thursday, in the form in which they reach us.

NASHVILLE, Friday, March, 6. There was fighting, all day, yesterday, between Van Dorn's command, and a Federal force of three regiments of infantry, about 500 cavalry, and one battery, at Springville, thirteen mile south of Franklin. Col. Coburn's three regiment of infantry were cut to pieces, or captured by the rebel forces. They fought desperately, but their amunition became exhausted, and the Federals overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely.

No reinforcement from Gen. Gilbert, at Frank

lin, reached the scene of action. There were sev en regiments of Federals at that place. Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men un NASHVILLE, Friday, March 6-P. M.

Further details of the fight, at Franklin, yeserday, have been received. Five regiments of nfantry, and one battery of the Eighteenth Ohio, with the Ninth Pennsylvania and the Second Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill, on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes took place, during the day, our troop camping four miles distant.

On the 5th, a movement was apparent, and dur ing some disorder on our left, the enemy suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, at the same time. The enemy also ap eared on each flank, in greatly superior force.

The unequal contest was maintained with grea etermination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops, a large part of the Thirty-third Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin, and Eighty-fifth Indiana, with the most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry wer fully withdrawn. The One Hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio was out, but returned withou

All is quiet, to-day. The rebels have faller back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than ours.

Gen. Gilbert's non-action, in failing to support Col. Coburn, is severely censured by the officers and men.

Skirmish at Bradyville. Unionists suc essful. Murfreesboro, Feb. 27, 1863. To Major-Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: Gen. Stanley reports from his expedition to Bradyville. The rebels of Morgan's and Wharton's commands, made a stand in Bradyville.

advanced bravely, with carbines. took 70 prisoners, including 8 officers, their camp equipage, tents, saddles, some 70 horses, and Basil Duke's regimental papers. Major Murphy did good service. We lost one man killed, and one aptain and seven men wounded. W. S. ROSECRANS, Gen. Commanding. Rumors, to the effect that Fort McAlliste

was taken and that Vicksburg had been evacuated by the rebels, have been freely circulated, and have gained considerable credence. They prove however, to have been entirely without founda-Destruction of the Nashville. Th

rebel steamer Nashville has been destroyed by

our iron-clads, before Fort McAllister. We give the Confederate version (which is the only one vet received) of the affair. SAVANNAH, Feb. 28, 1863.

The steamer Nashville, in coming up the Ogee-chee river, last night, grounded on the sand bar, before Fort McAllister, and was discovered by the Yankee fleet. A Yankee iron-clad opened fire, across the marsh, at the Nashville, at 30 minutes past 7 o'clock, and continued it until 10 o'clock, when an incendiary shell struck the Nash ville, and set her on fire, and she is now a total The fort fired upon the iron-clad, and hit he

twice. The other gunboats of the fleet fired a the fort, but did no damage.—Richmond Ex. In the destruction of the Nashville the rebels

have met with a serious loss. The Indianola was so seriously damaged during her conflict with the rebel gunboats, that she sank, shortly after her surrender. Therefore. though she is a loss to us, she is no acquisition to

the enemy. The Alabama. Is she cornered? The Panama Star and Herald, of 21st Feb., contains the following :

The schooner Rachel, which arrived, on the 19th inst., at Aspinwall, from Kingston, reports that the Alabama left Port Royal, Jamaica, 25th ult., and between that place and Hayti, she burned two American vessels, and landed their crews at Jacmel. Names of vessels not given. Steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Kingston on th

th instant, and left next day in search of the Ala-The Alabama was at Cayman Island on the 6th inst., trying to ship men, and had been ordered off by the authorities. Admiral Wilkes and four

war steamers were outside, blockading the Ala bama, and would, it is supposed, succeed in cap We can but hope that the Alabama is indeed blockaded, but such stories must be received with

some degree of caution. South Carolina. Our forces in this partment do not appear to be yet ready to move. The Union fleet at Port Royal is said, by the reband 20 gunboats. 30,000 men are collected there,

New Orleans. We have New Orlean

dates to the 23d. An order issued by Major-Gen.

and more are expected.

Banks, explains the system of labor adopted for the year, and planters assenting thereto, are to be assisted in inducing their negroes to return. The negroes are to be secured sufficient and wholesome food by the officers of the Government, and a share of the crops they produce. Those not thus engaged will be employed on the public works, without pay, except in the way of food, clothing, medical attendance, and such instruction as may be furnished them. An order had been issued by Gen. Banks, forbidding the taking away of negroes from the planta tations by any officer or other person in the Unit-ed States service, without authority from headquarters. About 500 rebel prisoners, including Gen. Clarke, were sent to the Rebel lines on the 20th ult. Capt. Lewis, of the gunboat Itaska, on the 20th returned from a cruise in the Gulf. The captain brings intelligence which settles effectually, the rebel reports, current, recently, in this city, that the Harriet Lane had escaped to sea. That vessel is still shut up by our gunboats, and there is no doubt of her being still inside the har. She has, however, been taken up one of the

ing her an iron-clad .- Trib. Jeff. Davis has appointed Friday, March 27. as a day of fasting and prayer, throughout rebel-

MONDAY, MARCH 9, Supposed attack on Fort McAllister. It is probable that another attack has been made upon Fort McAllster. Purser Wendell, of the for the French army were expected. Artillery

hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further Adams' Express Company's steamer Fah Ku, was already on its way. A Mexican in Pueble ing of the 3rd, in the direction of Savannah; and Richmond papers of the 5th contain telegrams reports having heard heavy firing, on the morn-Richmond papers of the 5th contain telegrams from Savannah to the effect that three Union iron-clads and two mortar-boats opened upor Fort McAllster on the morning of the 3rd. The firing continued during the day and night, but was not renewed the next morning. The only \$100 BOUNTY, PAY & PRIZE MONEY damage they report having suffered was the dismounting of an 8-inch columbiad, and the wound ing of two men. The destruction of the pirate Nashville, by the Monitor Montauk, under com and of Captain Worden, is fully confirmed.

Successful reconnoisance in Virgi nia.—The expedition, under Col. Phelps, which left Belle Plain in steamers on Tuesday for North amberland County, Va., was successful, and re turned to headquarters on Saturday. The troops visited Heathsville, which they found deserted by the Rebels. Then, throwing out large foraging parties, they succeeded in capturing 1,000 bushels of corn, 50 horses and mules, and a large number of fine beef cattle. Two post-offices and everal stores were visited, and two important Rebel mails captured. The cavalry also seized a number of horses and mules. Some prisoners were taken, among them Col. Claybrook, a prom-inent Rebel officer, and two clerks in the departnents at Richmond, with a quantity of corres ondence for citizens of Baltimore, and official papers addressed to parties in London, to the care of Baring Brothers. The country was de serted, and almost barren.—Trib.

Vicksburg .- The work on the carrals is said that the canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Providence, is completed, and that the steamer Continental has passed through; also that a large division of the army is ready for transportation, and will doubtless soon make its way toward Port Hudson, to co-operate with Gen. Banks.

There are conflicting stories, in rebeldom, rearding the fate of the Indianola; some being to he effect that she is sunk, others that she has een blown up by the rebels.

New Orleans dates are to Feb. 27. The only additional items of interest are the follow-Gen. Weitzel had a strong force in the La

ourche country, and was watching the enemy n that quarter. Gen. Grover was still in command at Baton louge. It was rumored that he refused to reorganize the negro regiments, and that Gen. Banks had issued a special order, commanding him to treat the troops in question as equals, since they had been organized by his prede-

The Retribution-The following, regarding the exploits of the privateer Retribution, is derived from rebel sources.

CHARLESTON, March 3.-Nassau advices report he arrival there of the Confederate privateer Retribution. She had taken and burned the bark Mary Wright, of Portland, and brig Erie, of Camden, Me.; captured and sent to Confederate ports the brig Elliott, of Bucksport, Me., and schooner Hanover, of Massachusetts; also captured and run ashore on the Bahamas, the brig Emily Fisher, taking the crew prisoners to Nas-

The Elliott was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas. The Retribution ncountered an unknown whaler in the Carribean Sea, which showed fight, killing one on the Retribution, when the whaler was sunk, with all on board, by the fire of the Retribution. The crew of the Retribution are all well, and she would soon finish repairs and resume her cruise.

#### TUESDAY MARCH 10.

Brilliant Victory in Tennessee. CINCINNATI, March 9, 1863. Information has been received from Nashville that a division of cavalry, under General Minty attacked Russell's rebel cavalry, at Unionville, ten miles from Murfreesboro, on the 7th inst., and captured twenty-one wagons, twenty-five tents, eighty-five mules, five horses, and all their camp equipage, and also three lieutenants, two captains, and fifty-three privates. Two Unionists were slightly wounded. The rebels lost fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan cavalry did the work.

The Gazette's correspondent says :- Look out for stirring despatches from this quarter, within three days, if the rebels stand their ground." The recent reverse in Tennessee. Further particulars regarding the recent disaster to our

troops, near Franklin, state that our loss in killed and wounded was 300, in prisoners 1,000. The rebel loss, in killed and wounded, by their own admission, was double ours. Our troops fought with great valor, till their amunition was exhausted. The rebels admit that their force was from 15,000 to 20,000 strong.

Rebel raid on Fairfax Court House. About o'clock yesterday morning, a party of rebels, under Capt. Mosely, made a stealthy raid into Fairfax Court-house, Va., and captured the Provost-Marshal's patrols, horses, &c , together with Gen. Stoughton, and a number of men detached from his brigade. Every horse, public and private, which could be found, was also taken them. The commander of the post, Col. Johnson of the Fifth New York cavalry, made his escape, and gave the alarm; and we have the melan-choly satisfaction of announcing that "all our available cavalry force were, at last accounts, in

pursuit of the rebels."-Times. Vicksburg. Reports from this point, this norning, are cheering. The health of the troops is improving, and the prospect of the canals is promising. One gunboat has already gone up Yazoo Pass nearly to Yazoo City. It is thought that the rebel transports in White river will offer battle. The report that the Indianola was blown up is

contradicted. She is sunk, but some reports state that the rebels are trying to raise her. Rebel Pirates at Nassau. By an arrival from Nassau, N. P., yesterday, we learn that the privateer Retribution was at anchor there, for several days, previous to the 28th ult., and that her officers were stopping at the Royal Victoria Hotel, openly discussing the exploits of the pi rate. Three iron steamers belonging to the Angle rebel piratical fleet, arrived there on the 27th, valuable addition to those already affoat in our

#### waters .- Herald. FOREIGN.

Europe .- The New York, Hibernian, and Arabia have arrived. Our English papers are to the 21st. The great reaction in favor of the Federal Government and Emancipation is still going on. Enthusiastic mass meetings have been held at Lambeth, Carlisle, Liverpool, Birmingham, Kendal, Oldham, Farnworth, and at St. James Hall, London, to express the sympathy of THE PEOPLE for the cause of Union and Liberty in the United States. A similar meeting has also been held by the workingmen of Edinburgh. We would be glad to give extended accounts of these meetings els, to number 123 vessels, including 3 frigates did not our limits forbid. Suffice it to say they were crowded, enthusiastic, earnest; the most radical utterances of the most radical speakers accorded with the sentiment of the audiences, and none can read the reports in the London Star and Edinburgh News, without feeling that the heart of Great Britain is with us, in our great struggle. The captain of an English vessel arrived at Gibraltar reports having passed, on the 8th Feb. a suspicious looking vessel which he thinks was the Alabama. Two days after he heard reports accompanied by the flashes of guns and the burst ing of shells. He entertains no doubt that it was a conflict of vessels, one of which was proba-

bly the rebel pirate. The insurrection in Poland is still spreading, and the Poles are gaining in strength and success. The sentiment of the European Powers is strongly in their favor. The English house of Commons has passed a resolution raising the income of the Prince of Wales to £100,000.

Central America.-The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall Feb. 25, arrived here on the 6th inst. The war between President Caron the Guatemala and Barrios of San Salvador, which for some time had been impending, has commenced. Carrera left the capital on Feb. 4, at the head of 2,000 men, and expected to have, after a junction with those on the frontier, a force of 5,000 men. He intended to march directly rivers, and it is believed that the rebels are makupon the capital of San Salvador. President Bar rois had organized, in six days, 6,000 men, and was prepared to meet the invaders. He had made the utmost efforts to avoid war, but Carrera re-

ected all propositions.—Trib. Mexico.-Gen. Forney has issued a proclamation at Vera Cruz, Feb. 15, declaring his intention to start for Mexico. 10,000 re-inforcements

#### Advertisements.

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CHARLES NETTLETON, CHARLES NETTLETON, folary and Commissioner for all the States. HENRY CAMP. From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th.

To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisement

f Messrs. NETTLETON. GILBERT & CAMP in to-day's

Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so Vicksburg.—The work on the camals is said
to be progressing. The Missouri Democrat says
to be progressing. The Missouri Democrat says
ed for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be pright and capable, we commend them to public onfidence and patronage. From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17.

PAY OF SOLDINE' ARREARS.—Very many thousands four soldiers and their families will be interested n the notice published in another column, of Mes ETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay

bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected

to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in that a benevoient Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C. From the Irish American of Oct. 4th Messis. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadway devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the gov rnment. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card. Parties aving valid demands on the government have too requently been mulct of the greater part of the proceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these im-positions become, that a Benevolent Association has

been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert & From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Sept. 22d. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions as become so extensive and even complicated, that t is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully. Messrs. Neitleton, Gilbert & Camp, of New York, are entitled to unlimited confidence in their business. From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862 Thousands of our soldiers and their families in ev ry part of the country are now seeking a reliable channel through which they can collect bounties pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire

From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisement f Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen ropose to prosecute and collect such claims, are ertainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and re sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of

Sept. 25th, 1862.

One of the first and best law firms, Messrs, Ne.

business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for sol-diers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claims are collected, they will be paid without delay. From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German ) per,] of September 23d, 1862.

BACK PAY OF DISCHARGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS. Messis. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collec-

tion of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers o

heir relatives are too often overcharged, so that it

is well to know that acknowledged reliable men o

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and Food, are given without charge. Employment Office for Boys is open from 9 A. M to 3 P. M ood Homes,—Trades furnished either in the City of Country. USEFUL MACHINE-MME. DEMOREST

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to be published,

New York November 21, 1862.

135 West 12th street.

Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelve years ago may feet were frozen so bad that when my stockings were taken off portions of the fiesh came with them, since that time they have been tender and painful and unable to wear a tight shoe or boot. I have made a few applications of your "Balm for the afflicted" which has relieved me of the tenderness and pain, and I now can wear my usual size shoe or boot. I would not take twenty-five dollars for the bottle of medicine. You can publish this if you wish.

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#### Family Miscellany. For The Principia.

THE DYING SOLDIER. BY MRS. H. D. W.

[The touching event recorded here actually took place in the amp hospital near Fort Donaldson, Kentucky.] Low, sweet and soft upon the still clear air of the summer even Rose the night vesper hymn, breathing sweet notes of Heaven; And the quiet moonbeam stole adown o'er valley lake and hill, And the martial clang of the busy camp, grew silent, hushed,

Still louder, clearer, on the air rose the sweet music-strain, And the tender notes of "Home sweet Home" thrilled through

While each soldier heart beat quicker, and each manly eye grew

As rose upon the evening air that quiet vesper hymn.

There was one who silent heard it, he of the bright blue eye, Of the full and fearless brow-he had laid him down to die, He had come from the sunny northland, where lengthened sha-

O'er the vine covered cottage, where his wife and children sleep. He had left them for his Country, and for Freedom's cause he

came, With high and lofty thoughts within, and with a heart of flame But the hand of death was on him, and he knew he ne'er should

The pleasant cottage home again, nor the babies round his knee. Still louder, clearer rose the strain, and as the music swell Came floating on the moonbeams, borne over hill and deli,-"Might I only see them once again !" and the strained harpstring

And the freed, earthworn spirit in the better land awoke In the far off shadowy northland, by the pleasant cottage gate,

Long in the slient twilight shall his own, his loved ones wait:—
The bright blue eye and fearless brow they never more may see God help them, waiting ever more, under the sunset tree! AMBOY, Ill.

For The Principia. THE REFUGE. "Thou shall hide them in the secret of Thy presence."
Pasim 31. 20.

Not from the work appointed us to do, Our Father hides us; Not from the suffering of mortal woe That oft betides us :--

But whose treadeth where the Master trod, Where duty guideth, Afraid of nothing but the frown of God.

His Maker hideth. Thousands and tens of thousands smitten lie, Breathless, around him, Safe in the secret place of the Most High,

Death has not found him. He walks amid the furnace fires, alone,

Yet well attended, Beside him moveth one, like God's own Son To earth descended.

Guided and cheered by holy ministries, He faltereth never : Life, Death, things present, things to come, are

All things-forever. FITCHBURG, Mass.

From the Evening Post. FOREVER AND FOREVER. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

For others' weal let good men labor, And not for fame or paltry pelf, And mind the maxim, love thy neighbor As well as thou dost love thyself

Point him beyond the hills of time, Aid him in every true endeavor To crown his life with deeds sublime Now, and forever and forever. And should thy feeble brother stumble,

And often fall, upon the road, Though poor, despised, deformed and humble In pity help him bear his load. Heed not the color of his skin; As stars shine quenched by midnight, never, So souls that God has lit within

Will shine forever and forever. Break not the heart that's almost broken,

But light up hope and banish fear; Let pleasant thoughts be softly spoken While pity wipes away the tear. We all are joined by kindred ties, That mortal man cannot dissever: They link us here, and in the skies, And last forever and forever.

We shall behold the blessed dawning Of eras we have sought so long. The light of that millennial morning,

Of cloudless sun and freedom's song. When truth and love have power and might Truth's the fulcrum, love the lever, That moves the world, when moved aright; God reigns forever and forever.

THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT,

OR, THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY. BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.\*

CHAPTER VIII. THE WENTWORTH BALL.

The crisis seemed reached, when tickets arrived in Elmwood for a grand ball to be given at Wentworth. A band of music was expected to lend its charm to the brilliant scene, and the young people were full of anticipation, and preparation. Charlotte sewed, until hereyes ached, over the bright ribbons and gauses that were piled upon

It happened that Leila had taken a violent cold at the last evening party, and her mother, roused to a sense of danger, urged her to remain at home. The Deacon added his entreaties, to no purpose; so he finally forbade his children to attend the ball. He told them they had gone too far, already, they must stop, somewhere, and it might better be before than after the Wentworth

"What do you think, Augusta? Would you go?" asked Leila of her sister, Mrs-Bostwick, who had come home to spend a place, where the christian household have refew days.

"To be sure I would, Leila, I would not miss it, for the world." "But mother is so opposed, and father

has positively forbidden it," said Leila. "Of course father would not consent, but mother is only afraid of your taking cold, you know. You can wrap up well. I do and the delighted Franky, has found his favo-

not think there is any danger." "You did such things when you was a girl," said Leila, doubtfully.

"O yes, and it never did me any harm. If I had not done anything that father disapproved, I should not have done any thing at all. It is dull enough, Leila, to be moped up, at home, after one is married. Now is your time. Take all the comfort you can."

"I do not know;" said Leila." I dislike to disappoint a person after, I have made an engagement."

"To be sure," said Angusta, "I will arrange it for you, Leila. You can go home with us. to-morrow, and go from our house to the ball. Will not that be nice ?"

Leila had never practised a course of deception, and her conscience was faithful to point out the right path. While she was considering. Charlotte Russ came in, with a parcel on her arm, containing Leila's lace dress, newly trimmed with a wreath of orange flowers, and white gauze ribbon.

"What do you think of that?" said she, spreading it out, upon the bed. "O, it's splendid!" said Leila, "I like it

much." "Try it on," said Charlotte.

\* Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1868, by Mrs. Maria Goodell Frost in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

tiny, perhaps forever.

"You will be a foolish girl, if you refuse all this pleasure," said Augusta. "Yes indeed!" said Charlotte, "it would be a perfect shame. I have heard it said that

girl in Elmwood." "Who said that?" asked Leila, her face flushing with interest. "O never mind! I must not tell tales out

Miss Leila Winthers was the most graceful

of school," said Charlotte. "Leila is certainly improved very much,"

said Mrs. Bostwick. "Father and mother will soon return from church meeting." said Leila, as she carefully truth," said Clarence. pressed the dress into her trunk and turned

the key. "True enough! It is almost four o'clock, and I have a head-dress to make to-night, and another dress to trim," said Charlotte, rising said Clarence, with glistening eyes.

"Is the dress to be like mine?" asked Leila. anxiously.

"No, darling, trust me for that. No dress What becomes one would not another, though. I shall make a velvet bodice for Laura Pratt; that now, would not suit your style. But I ball can not come off, you know; so good the soul feels its need and finds it there." night."

The eventful evening came, the unsuspicious parents quietly sought their rest at the usual her mother. hour; all in the farm-house was still, save the that held its nightly vigil over the sleeping ble, have some idea of religion, some form family. But one of the household listened, of worship; that they have a sense of guilt, and to that one, each sound fell like a solemn and a notion that some atonement is necesnote of reproachful warning. It was Edward. sary for sin. More than this, some of them Could he violate the wishes of those kind guar- think that it is not enough to offer sacrifices dians of his infancy? Could he slight the of brute animals, and therefore offer human

in after life did a wrong act cost so much of of the human family?" bitterness as this first one of guilty rebellion. "Yes," said Mabel, "but I do not see how As he crossed the icy footpath, he felt more it proves the Bible to be inspired." than once inclined to turn back, and face the "No one, Mabel, but God could know the You are behind the time, a full hour. What revealed in the Bible." makes you tremble so? Afraid of the old man, "I understand it now," said Mabel.

"Nonsense, Tom Ross, is'nt it cold enough the Bible, Father," said Clarence. to-night to make a fellow tremble?" said Ed- "The Bible, my son, is written for all ages ward, smothering a rising sigh.

good company."

Woodbridge had lost its charm for Edward, say it was no matter what a man believed, that night, and the golden curls had less of if he only acted right." sunshine than usual. He tried to rally, and "Do you suppose, Clarence, a man could that glowed and sparkled with innumerable to be an honest man?" jewels, responded gaily, that he "cared not "I should not think he would," for stars more beautiful than those around him." The gay scene of the ball-room in a measure

banished Edward's remorse, and he became principles, and having the Bible for our the gayest of the gay. But, as, in the giddy rule of faith, and practice, we need not fear maze, the graceful form of Leila glided by, to live by its teachings. Without the Bi-Edward was startled. He had not thought ble, the christian would be like a mariner upon to see her there. Was Leila, then, no better the ocean without chart, rudder, or compass." than himself? Rejoicing in the visions of beauty that flitted before him, and adding his were very great, and very difficult," said Mawords of flattering to those of the thoughtless | bel. throng. Edward would have still given thousands had Leila vanished. But vanish she did not, although she looked more like a fairy part they are simple, and not difficult to unsprite than a creature of earthly mold. As he met her once, the words of reproach rose the great truths of natural science, of which a been intended for a smoking animal, he ought to his lips. "Leila how came you here? How could you come?" But they were echoed back again "Edward how came you here? How could you come ?"

Alas! poor Leila, beautiful and graceful, the admired of many eyes, how fleeting are the pleasures of the hour, and how long and three persons are one person, but only that stern must be the retribution! The lovely robe three persons together constitute one God. of lace that, like a mist, so slightly veils thy The lady will find, upon reflection, that many beauty, but to enhance its lovliness, has no things properly spoken of as one, are constitugenerous warmth to save thee from the sad ted of three or more distinct things. None of blight of sickness, and sorrow.

Filled with self-reproaches, Mrs. Bostwick wept bitter tears, over the bed-side of her beautiful sister, from whence it seemed doubtful maticians find puzzles and seeming contrathat she could ever arise. \_

#### CHAPTER IX. BIBLE EVIDENCES.

The Sabbath evenings, at the parsonage, have not been lost, during the interval we have described. Each one, like the palace "Beautiful" in the pilgrims journey, has been a resting the works of God. We find mysteries in the freshed themselves, from the pure fountains of Divine truth.

That the thread of instruction so valuable, may not be lost to our young readers, we will objection against it, since truth and mystery return to the Sabbath following the one de- are no strangers to each other, in any de scribed in a former chapter. On this occasion, partment of human inquiry." Mr. Stanley is added to the cheerful group. rite seat, upon his father's knee.

"What were we talking about, last Sabbath children ?" asked Mrs. Stanley. "Reasons for believing the Bible God's word," answered Clarence.

"Can you remember any of them, Mabel?" God could have sent it to us."

pure and holy, and commend themselves to mysterious, but by discarding the mystery we our consciences, to the consciences of all. or should have deprived ourselves of the benefits as we sometimes say to universal conscience. of the electric telegraph. As it is in nature, Clarence, what do you remember ?"

"The parts of the Bible agree in the truths taught, although the writers lived at different times, and wrote in different ages."

"Are these all the proofs you have found?" asked Mr. Stanley. "O no: we have not told the best one, yet;"

answered Clarence, quickly. "I should like to hear the one that interested you most, Clarence."

"The stories we have so often read at family worship, of the dreadful visions the prophets saw, about some of the greatest and most beautiful cities in the world, are found to have been facts, and to have actually taken place, years after the prophet saw them, and often after the prophet's death."

"How is this proved?" asked Mr. Stanley. "By historians, who care nothing about the

Leila did so, and the result decided her des- Bible, but have recorded many facts that lesson beyond the hour, and must now leave prove the truth of these strange prophecies." this interesting subject," said Mr. Stanley. "Do the writers of the Bible claim to be inspired ?"

> "They do." "What does this teach ?"

"That the Bible is inspired, or that the writers are false teachers," answered Mabel. "How do you know that they are not false teachers ?"

"They taught good lessons," answered Mabel again, "and their stories agreed." "Is that all?" "They had no object to gain, by telling what

was not true, and they often suffered for the "Yes," said Mabel, "and wicked men have never been able to show that the Bible authors

were not truthful"

"I have thought of a beautiful proof, myself," "Have you, my boy ?" said his mother, "Do tell us what it is."

"The Bible contains just what we need!" said Clarence, with much feeling. "Our souls shall eclipse yours, or even equal it, for beauty. want the very blessings it gives. Now no being but God could know, so well, exactly how to suit our case."

"Yes, Clarence, you have given a precious must not stand here, talking, for if I do the answer; there is no room for doubt, where "I do not see that," said Mabel.

"God grant you, may, my dear child," said

"Listen, Mabel?" said her father, "We loud ticking of the old-fashioned kitchen clock, are told that the heathen, who have no Biwealth of trust they had reposed in him? beings to express their idea of the great It seemed impossible! In vain he strove to sacrifice that must be made for sin. When banish the painful thoughts that disturbed his they receive the Bible offer of atonement inward peace, in this dark hour of temptation. through Jesus Christ they can see the great His heart beat quickly, as he softly raised his want of their souls fully met, in the Bible bed-room window, and with one bound, released provision. Do you not understand that this himself from the restraints of home. Never proves the Bible adapted to the great need

trne way with all its consequences, but the human family so well as to understand its faint whistle of a companion lured him onward. greatest need. No one but God could fur-"Come on, Ed; the girls are waiting for us. nish a plan of salvation so perfect as that

"I wish I could understand all that is

of the world. Perhaps it is not possible for "Its terrible cold! that's a fact, Ed. Win- any person in any one age to see the full thers," said Tom, blowing his hands; "but force of every particular. Yet true principles we've got a nice pair of buffalo robes, besides are alike in all ages, so that a sure and safe guide is furnished to all.

Somehow the musical laugh of sweet Netty 'Father, I heard old Mr. Woodbridge

be like himself, and when the young girls act right if he believed wrong? If he becalled his attention to a brilliant constellation lieved it right to steal, would be be likely

> ence, "I can not see how any one wrong principles could act right." "It is all important, Clarence, to have right

"I thought that the doctrines of the Bible

"The doctrines of the Bible, my dear, are indeed great and sublime, but for the most derstand. They resemble, in these respects, child may learn something, but which the wis-

est and most learned may continue to study.' "I once heard a lady say that she was too good a mathematician to believe that it could

take three persons to make one." "The doctrine of the Trinity is not that these indeed fully illustrate the Trinity, but they may serve to show the fallacy of the mathematical objection against it. Mathedictions in that science, which none of them have yet been able to explain or solve. Many of its questions obtain only approximate answers; The infinite, everywhere, transcends the finite. A God whom man could fully comprehend would be no greater than man himself. None of us can fully comprehend natural world. A religion without a mystery would not correspond to nature, and would therefore be proved to be false. The mystery of the doctrine of the Trinity is therefore no-

"Is the doctrine of the Trinity of any practical value, father?" asked Clarence, "and if not, why, since it is so mysterious, should it

be considered important?" "It is because of its practical value that it is of consequence,"replied Mr.Stanley. "What, has departed, helpless and hopeless, to the in nature, is more mysterious than the polarity | regions of everlasting woe!" of the magnet? But what has proved more "One was because it is so good, none but useful than the knowledge of the truth which gave us the mariner's compass? The power "Yes, Mabel; the principles taught are all and the operations of electricity, are very so it is in Theology."

"What are some of the practical spiritual benefits of a belief in the Trinity?" "The distinct offices which each of the per-

sons perform, are essential to the plan of salvation. You can see the benefits of believing in Jesus Christ as our Savior, who was God "Certainly I can."

the Son, to die for us." "Yes." "And in the Holy Spirit, whom Christ promised to send as a Comforter, Teacher, and

Guide in the way of holiness." "Nothing could be clearer, or more cheering than this, or of more practical value

to the human soul." "We have already extended our evening

GENERAL GARIBALDI TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

We copy from the British Temperance Ad vocate the following allusion to Garibaldi, made by Mr. Peter Dean in his lecture,—"The adwhy ministers and good Christian people have no more influence, is on account of their sour faces and forbidding countenances. They look rantages of total abstinence over moderate as if they said-Keep away from me. But lif lrinking."

" And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to they allow the vulgar to approach within reach allude to the experience of a man who may be of their majestic presence, there is a pompous deservedly termed the hero of the nineteenth entury; a man beloved and admired by many. and I think feared by all by whom he is not admired. I allude to the late captive of Spezzio, the distinguished emancipator of Italian freedom, Joseph Garibaldi. (Applause.) If ever suffering and privation, if ever gigantic efforts of both body and mind, called for that aid which our opponents say alcohol can give under such circumstances, that want was felt by Garibaldi. (Hear, hear.) But experience has been his school-master, which, as Thomas Carlyle says, "is a hard master, takes high wages, but teaches like none other;" and experience has taught Garibaldi that if a man intends to put forth great and protracted efforts of either body or mind, he must be simple in his habits and his diet, and abstain from all alcoholic liquors. Why, Alexander the Great, who conquered the world, and then went that there were no more worlds to conquer, was at length conquered by Inflaming wine, pernicious to mankind.

Unnerves the limbs, and dulls the noble mind?' Garibaldi drinks only water; and to prove hat such is the fact, I have abundant evidence to bring before you. Instance, when he was engaged in the Mexican wars; when, upon one occasion, he was sent to capture a own, in possession of the enemy. He succeeded in taking that town, his soldiers pillaged it, and finding wine in the cellars of the houses of some of its rich inhabitants, many of them became beastly intoxicated. When morning dawned on that shocking scene, Garibaldi is reported to have said: 'They are all drunk! I alone am sober, who never drink anything but water.' When he departed for the shores of Italy, just before the great struggle which resulted in the emancipation of a porion of that country from the thraldom under which it had so long groaned, Signora Mario Miss Jessie Meriton White,) in a letter to a friend in England, said Garibaldi departed without a drop of wine on board his vessel: would to heaven that Colonel Medici's men had done the same!-alluding to some of the ravages of intemperance which had manifested themselves among Colonel Medici's men. Edwin James, Esq., late Q. C. in this country, who visited Italy during the time to which I have referred, told us, in one of his letters home to England, that upon one occasion he was walking out late at night in one of the Italian cities, when he saw Garibaldi leaning against his horse, asleep, in one of the church porches—'beside him a piece of brown bread calico is made for work, and as the highfaluand a pitcher of water, Garibaldi's usual supper.' As reported, some time since, in the Morning Star, and afterwards copied in the British Workman, a Corsican vessel had a very parrow escape from being wrecked off the island of Caprera, where Garibaldi resides when at home. Garibaldi perceived the danger of the ship; he leaped into a small boat,

rowed to the foundering vessel, got on board

her seized her helm, and placed her beyond

all danger. The captain, not knowing Garibaldi, took out his purse, and offered the stranger any sum he would name. Garibaldi thanked the captain for his generosity, but the captain that he 'drank only water, and never smoked, unless he had nothing else to do.' (Laughter.) With Garibaldi, observed the lecturer, I should think that having 'nothing else to do' does not occur very often; and I should not wonder but that he thinks about snuff taking and tobacco smoking as did an eccentric old man I heard spoken of during my visit to Mevagissey. This old man used to tell the people, at the Temperance meetings, that if man was intended to consume snuff and tobacco, in regard thereto our heavenly Father had not shown that adaptation to the end contemplated which characterized His other works, 'For,' said the old man if our noses had been intended for the reception of snuff, they would have been much more convenient had they been placed on our faces the other side up (laughter); and had man to have had a chimney placed at the top of his head, for the smoke to pass off by. (Loud laughter.) After a few other playful and hunurous allusions, Mr. Dean said that Alexander Dumas, the great French novelist, who has written the life of Garibaldi, and who went to Italy during the great Italian struggle to gather materials for that purpose, told us that upon one occasion he gave a grand banquet, on board his yacht, to Garibaldi and his principal officers. He had prepared a choice collection of wines for the occasion, 'of which they all partook except Garibaldi.' Let us, my friends, take a lesson from our illustrious efforts to scatter blessings of freedom to his countrymen; and let us be more determined and energetic than we have hitherto been in our efforts to free men from that most terrible bondages-the bondage of strong drink. For, indeed, after all, noble and praiseworthy as are the efforts of those good men who seek to free men from American slavery or Italian bondage, the efforts of the Temperance reformer to free men from the slavery and bondage of intemperance, are still more heaven-born and God-like. Why, an Uncle Tom may suffer from the wrongs of American slavery, and still hold his simple prayer-meetings, and worship his God in his humble cabin! The victim of Italian despotism, though immersed within the dungeon's gloomy precincts, or attacked by the horrors of the torture-chamber. may still love his wife, his family, his country, and his God! But not so with the slave and victim of strong drink; for this vice destroys all that is heaven-born in its victim while he lives, and when he dies he not only leaves his widow and orphans unprotected, and a prev to griping poverty, but with the additiona bitter in their cup of misery, that he leaves them to join no angel-band, to strike no harp of gold, to mingle in no seraphic strain, -- but

## POLITENESS.

An acute critic has said that any one who caught the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, could not fail to be a gentleman. There is much truth in the remark, for the Christian spirit which enjoins a careful consideration of the feelings of others, makes its possessor polite and courteous. An exchange sets forth some of the advantages of politeness, which

costs nothing: One of the English infidels was so struck with the politeness and good feeling manifested in St. Paul's writings, that be affirmed if St. Paul had said that he himself had ever performed a miracle, he would believe it, because he deemed St. Paul too much of a gentleman to tell an untruth. Whatever we may think of this remark, we cannot but be struck "Also of believing in the Father, who sent with the power which politeness had over the infidel. And as this infidel is not an exception, it may be well to show some few of the advantages of being polite.

1. We conform to the Scriptures. If S Paul taught politeness by his example—so did he in his writings. He tells us, "In honor we must prefer one another." Here is the secret of politeness, viz., forgetfulness of self. In another place he says, "Be courteous," in other words-be polite.

The mode by which the light is produced is by the combustion of lime under the great heat caused by the flame of the mixed gases. 2. We make friends. Nothing so wins upon A stream of common gas, which is used in-

hearts of others going out to them, and thus nfluence over such people is lost. 4. It gives success. Let any man who has goods to sell, or office to attain, be kind and polite, no sham-like that put on by the politicians-and his goods are sold, and his office reached, ten times sooner than the man who looks "mad," and cuts you up as he cuts off his calicoes and cloths.

From the Morning Star. STOP FINDING FAULT AND PRAY. BY FANNIE FLORENCE.

strangers as true politeness. A little atten-

tion shown in a stage, or in the cars, or at a

public table, costs very little. But what an

effect it has upon the persons to whom the attention is shown! The pleased look, the

gratified smile, show us we have gained a

3. We increase our usefulness. One reason

monner or way they have, which prevents the

friend.

"Mother," said a little prattler, who had een but five summers, "are you sure Jesus alive and up in heaven now !' "Yes, my son."

"Can He stay in heaven, and do great things on earth, as He did when He lived here? "Certainly, my dear! All power is His,

n heaven and on earth." "Does Deacon Jones know it?" "Yes, child." "Then why don't he stop finding fault with the Generals, and Mr. Lincoln, and

everybody—and pray?"
"What good do you think prayer would do the war, Charley ?" "Jesus says, in the Bible, 'If ye ask anvthing in my name I will do it;' and my Sabbath school verse, yesterday, said, 'If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father who is in heaven. Are there not two people in all this great country, who agree in wanting the rebels whipped, and the Union and our beautiful banner saved ?"

"I hope there are a great many who a gree in that, my son."

"Then, why don't they ask God for it? -Don't they believe He means what He says; or are they afraid it is too hard for Him to do ?"

CALICO DRESSES. Calico dresses are grand institutions. Deaines, silks, and even satins are good enough in their places-in the parlor and bandbox, and all such, but after all, the old "stand by," the substantial, is the shilling calico. Care must be taken not to soil the silk. nothing must come in contact with the nice dress that will rumple or stain it; but the tins say, "nobly does it fulfil its mission." Silk rarely finds its way into the realities of life; that is, into the kitchen at home. or the hut of the sufferer abroad. But calico, O! what rich meals we get by it; how it cheers the suffering, as with its bright colors and cheerful presence it stands with soft and gentle hands, ministering to our distresses. Cal ico seems to be always more willing and ready to give to want than silk. It is a curious fact of our nature, that the richer our dress the harder our heart is, as if when dressed in silk we changed our natures and rose above base. worldly things. What! our silk dresses to be said the captain, 'you will not object to take seen near enough to that poor workman to some tobacco, some brandy, some rum, or some wine? Garibaldi again declines, telling the captain that he 'dreak cools were rum, or line tobacco, some brandy, some rum, or some wine? Garibaldi again declines, telling the captain that he 'dreak cools were rum, or line tobacco, some brandy, some rum, or some wine? Garibaldi again declines, telling that he 'dreak cools were rum, or line tobacco, some brandy, some rum, or some wine? Garibaldi again declines, telling that he 'dreak cools were rum, or line tobacco, some brandy, some rum, or some wine? Garibaldi again declines, telling that he 'dreak cools were rum, or line tobacco, some brandy, some rum, or some wine? Garibaldi again declines, telling that he 'dreak cools were rum, or line tobacco, some brandy, some rum, some rum, or line tobacco, some calico comes in, rosy with the exercise of kitch en duties, which it knows how to do so well. and loves to do so dearly, and sets down at the piano or melodion, and makes the liquid melody flow sweetly forth; aye, even blending its own sweet voice with the music of the instrument, then do we appreciate and admire

THE GRASS PLAT. A LADY went into a shoe store to get a pair of shoes, ordered there some days before. While waiting for them to be brought in, her eyes rested upon a beautiful grass-plat, just visible through the open window of the room in the rear of the shop, and she said to the woman waiting upon the store, "Your vard looks very pretty; it makes one feel cool to see it, this warm day." A flush of pleasure passed over the woman's face as she replied, "Just step into the back room, and you can see it better. I told Tom he could just dig it up and rake it down a bit, and put a little seed in, and it would look so nice for us all summer. Tom thought the people in the house might give us a hand, but I told him they were quiet, orderly people, but didn't care for flowers, nor anything like that, and it would make them feel happy and cheerylike, and teach them how pretty the flowers and see how much the good God has done for me n making the seeds come up so quick and beau.

by the Publisher.

Single copy.... 15 cents or express, as ordered, at the expense of the purchasgrass are; so I planted it all myself, and when in making the seeds come up so quick and beaubrother teetotaler, when observing his grand tiful, and in giving the rain just in the right time, I think I might well have done the little I have for the people up-stairs; and then, Miss, I like to think they can all see it and enjoy it as much as myself, but not quite so much either, for them that does the work. knows the worth of the flower more than them

that doesn't." Having finished her story, the honest-hearted woman returned to her daily task, little thinking of the benevolence of her daily life; for one who could plant seeds and flowers for the refreshing of other eyes, as well as her own, would not be found wanting in other acts of kindness. How truly was that woman using her one talent! She had not wealth, nor learning, nor genius, none of the apparent large blessings of life, only good heartedness. and with it alone she found time to disseminate happiness in her little circle. How many, who fancy they would do great good, if only a great sphere of usefulness were opened before them, might learn a noble lesson from this humble woman .- Sunday-School Times.

## APPLICATION OF THE LIME

For some evenings past the completed portion of the Westminster bridge has been lighted by the new lime light, and has presented a brilliant appearance. There are ten lights on the bridge-about one-third of the number of old gas lights. The light is of a pure white color and of

dazzling brilliancy, making all the old gas burners in the proximity appear as dull as though they were burning in the bright sunlight of noonday. It was to this description of light that Professor Farraday referred, when he stated it was so intense that it could be distinctly seen for a distance of ninety-five miles, and the correctness of this statement was verified during the ordnance survey of Scotland, when one of these lights, placed at a station mark, on the top of Ben Lomand, was distinctly seen at the Koock Layd, between ninety and one hundred miles distant, A single jet of the lime light of medium size is equivalent to forty argand, or eighty fishtail gas burners, or to four hundred wax candles, and its intensity and brilliancy may be increased by augumenting the quantity of gases. As compared with the illuminating power of common gas, a single jet consumin four feet of the mixed gases of hydrogen and oxygen, is said to be equal in illuminating power, to that obtained from four hundred feet of ordinary gas.

one pipe, and a supply of oxygen is sent through a second one, each being attached to separate gas holders. These pipes terminate near the lamp in one single tube, where the gases are allowed to mix in their way through curved jet, to what may be called the wick of the lamp, which is simply a lump of lime held in close proximity to the mouth of the curved tube by a piece of metal. In lighting the lamp, the first step is to direct the stream of hydrogen upon the lime, it is lighted and gives forth a small flame of pale yellow color. In a few seconds after, this pale color gives place to a deep red, caused by the combustion of the metal calcium in the lime, under the great heat of the hydrogen flame. When the lime is in this state the oxygen is turned on, and instantly the bright white light is produced, which will continue as long as the 'wick" remains unconsumed. The supply of lime is kept up by the action of simple clockwork machinery, which raises the material as it burns down, at a rate of speed varying according to the progress of the combustion. There is nothing of an expensive character about the light, and with any ordinary care it may be used with perfect safety.—London Observer.

POWER OF A CHILD'S SERMON-A drunkard's daughter came home from school crying, one day, and the father asked her what she was crying for. She said she did not like to tell him. "Oh yes, tell me: I must know what ails you. Are you sick ?" "No, father, but the girls call me a drunkard's daughter, and laugh at me, and I can't help crying." It was too much for the father: he went with his child to the next temperance meeting, signed the pledge, and got drunk no more.

DIPHTHERIA.-We notice this insiduous disease is becoming quite prevalent in some parts of the country. It is a malady that if not arrested at its very outset is almost certain to prove fatal. As soon as the first symptoms appear a physician should be instantly summoned. Meantime, until the doctor arrives, temporary relief can be afforded by gargling the throat every ten minutes with a strong decoction of common salt and water. Make it as strong as the patient can endure it without strangling, say, a teaspoon full of salt or two table-spoon's full water. In many instances this simple remedy has been known to entirely check the disease without the aid of any further

prescription .- Scientific Amer. One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day; one hour gained by rising early will make one month in the

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